

The Madisonian.

We Stand for the Purity of Home, the Supremacy of Law and the Relief of a Tax-burdened People.

VOLUME II.

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1914.

No. 31.

Ptomaine Poisoning

West main street was a scene of great excitement last week brought about by the accidental poisoning of the families of Mr. B. H. Luxon and Mr. L. B. Weisenburg. Mr. Luxon and the children had been in attendance at Sunday school when her little daughter complained of not feeling well. Mrs. Luxon sent her on home intending to follow in a moment. She was also taken ill and on going home found the rest of the family complaining. A physician was called and by prompt and heroic work the lives of this family were saved. At the same time the family of Mr. Weisenburg, a neighbor, was similarly afflicted and physicians were summoned and succeeded in relieving their distress.

Mr. B. H. Luxon was in great danger and had a narrow call for his life. He is now out of danger and is on the highway to recovery.

While the two families are neighbors they had not partaken of anything in common except their milk comes from the same supply and it is supposed that the poison came from this source; but this is purely speculative. There has not been any trouble before nor since from this source.

The many friends of the two families are rejoicing that the matter ended no worse.

156 Years To Serve

Clarence Adams, a colored man, known as the "Chicken", who recently escaped from the Danville workhouse, has been captured in Cincinnati and returned to workhouse in Danville. Six years ago Adams was put in the workhouse with a thirty-day sentence for chicken stealing, and has escaped so many times, that each time that he is recaptured a longer term is added to his sentence, and now he has a sentence of 156 years to serve.—Danville Messenger.

Protracted Meeting Well Attended

A protracted meeting is being conducted at Mt. Pleasant church of this county, by Rev. Bender of Versailles, who is delivering some very interesting sermons. Large crowds are in attendance each evening. At the beginning of the services Rev. Bender has stereopticon views, illustrating his sermon, which makes it quite impressive to everyone and much good is being accomplished for the church. The meeting will close sometime this week.

Drops Dead

George Anderson, a prominent citizen of Silver Creek, living near Berea, Ky., dropped dead from heart disease while standing on his lawn Tuesday about noon. He leaves a wife and a large family. Mr. Anderson was a brother-in-law of Mr. W. B. Johnson, a former jailor of Madison county, and a well known citizen.

He left several brothers and sisters. The interment occurred Friday morning at Berea. He was a member of the Christian church and was a good citizen.

A Coming And A Going

Judge Benton decided in a test case brought before him for that purpose, that the County Judge of Clark county had jurisdiction to determine whether or not the court would call a special election on September 25 for the city of Winchester, or in a precinct thereof, prior to the local option election to be held in that county on September 28. The Judge went further and said in his opinion that if the North Winchester precinct voted dry on the 25th it would remain dry although the county might go wet on the 28th, but that if the county went dry on the 28th that North Winchester precinct would be dry although it may on the 25th vote wet.

BECKHAM WINS HIS FIGHT FOR U. S. SENATOR

Will Have a Majority of At Least Seven Thousand Votes

RESULTS OF THE PRIMARY

GOV. McCREARY MAKES POOF SHOWING THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

The Seven Representatives Who Did Not Have Contests Scored a Clear Sweep and All Will Be Candidates for Election in November—Powers Wins Easy Victory.

THE RESULTS

Louisville, Ky.—From the best information obtainable the following table, by districts, giving the approximate plurality in each, in the Beckham-Stanley race, is shown:

District	Beckham	Stanley
First	1,600	5,800
Second	3,375	2,200
Third	3,200	4,100
Fourth	1,200	2,700
Fifth	2,200	3,200
Sixth	2,200	4,100
Seventh	2,200	4,100
Eighth	2,200	4,100
Ninth	2,200	4,100
Tenth	2,200	4,100
Eleventh	2,200	4,100
Totals	20,575	13,100

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Louisville, Ky.—That J. C. W. Beckham had defeated A. O. Stanley for the Democratic senatorial nomination in Kentucky was indicated when returns from nearly 100 counties, most of them complete, gave Beckham a majority of about 7,000 votes. Reliable reports from 100 out of 120 counties in the Commonwealth show Beckham's majority to be 7,662. Even the figures of the opposition confirm this estimate. As the missing counties are all in the Tenth and Eleventh Districts, where a complete report will be lacking for a day or so, and all conceded to Beckham, every indication is that the Beckham majority will be built up near the 12,000 mark. Beckham has carried 93 of the 120 counties. Eight of the eleven districts have given him a majority. His concession of three districts to Stanley, made by his campaign managers several days before the primary, has been borne out. Gov. McCreary's surprising poor race, with scarcely a creditable representation anywhere, was a matter of much political comment. The governor's meager vote is conceded to have weighed heavily against Stanley's chances. Beckham's battle cry, "right the wrong," referring to his former senatorial ambitions and their denial at the hands of a Democratic legislature, is believed to have been a big factor in his victory. Johnson M. Camden's tremendous majority throughout the state for the short term nomination is an outstanding feature of the primary. Camden swept the entire state by a vote that is remarkable. Only the official returns can tell the story. "Victory overwhelming" supplanted all figures in telegraphic reports on his race. Among the Republican races for the big stakes that between Wilson and Ernst is still very close, though the former governor is said to have a safe margin. Later returns tended to cut down his apparent lead of 2,000 and a few hundred votes may win the race when the count is all in. Bullitt made a run-away of the short term nomination. The Progressive vote in the state was so light that few reports of it were made. Burton Vance, of Louisville, had a comfortable lead over his opponent, Judge George W. Jolly of Owensboro. Several merry melees were staged for congressional nominations in the various districts. While the fights were "hot while they lasted," results show that the winners in each race pulled away by large majorities. In the Democratic races the following winners and their majorities in round figures are given: First district, Barkley, Dem., 2,700; Second district, Kincheloe, Dem., 6,400; Third district, Thomas, Dem., 2,000; Fourth district, Johnson, Dem., 8,000; Fifth district, Sherman, Dem., 9,200; Sixth district, no contest; Seventh district, Cantrill, Dem., 6,700; Eighth district, no contest; Ninth district, Fields, Dem., 6,000; Tenth district, no contest; Eleventh district, Powers, Rep., 8,000. Aside from the Powers race in the Eleventh, there were only three other Republican congressional races in the state. Bristow won by default in the Seventh; Ball won in the Fourth and Ireland in the Ninth. Gardner, Progressive, won in the Fifth by 1,000 majority.

Camden Winner of Short Term. Johnson M. Camden is the winner for the short-term nomination. R. P. Ernst, of Covington, and former Governor A. E. Wilson ran nip and tuck for the G. O. P. honors for the long term, and Marshall Bullitt, of Louisville, the short term. Burton Vance, of Louisville, is the Bull Moose nominee. Though much interest had been aroused in the various races, there was little disorder at the polls. The vote was light. Beckham has carried seven of the eleven districts, three going to Stanley and one still doubtful. Beckham has majorities in the First, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth and Eleventh, while the Second, Fifth, Sixth and possibly the Ninth will go to Stanley. The seven representatives who did have contests scored a clean sweep throughout the state and all will be candidates for election in November. Barkley carried the First district by a big majority. In the Second David H. Kincheloe's majority is estimated at 6,850. Henson carried only one county in the entire district, his home county giving him a majority of 230. R. T. Thomas won his contest in the Third by a majority of 1,600 over Virgil Chapman. Chapman carried his own home county, Simpson, by a fair majority, but Thomas lost only two counties in the district. Ben Johnson in the Fourth scored a walkover. Swager Sherman scored the landslide of the entire primary by counting a vote of 11,422. This is by far the largest majority ever given a candidate in a primary here. Cantrill was an easy winner over Claude H. Thomas in the Seventh, the latter's race being a disappointment to many of his supporters. Cantrill's vote was 1,680 and that of Thomas 935. The Republican and Progressive vote in this district was very small. Field distanced all comers in the five-cornered race in the Ninth district. Caleb Powers, in the Eleventh, against has proved his popularity throughout the mountains by winning an overwhelming victory over Joseph F. Bosworth. Powers carried 14 out of 15 counties, leaving Bosworth only his home county, Bell, which gave him 1,500 majority. Powers' majority for the district is estimated at not less than 7,500. Johnson Camden ran his race for the short term nomination "all by himself." Returns show Mr. Camden piling up big majorities in all sections, and the total figures in the state give evidence that the final figures in his favor will be very handsome. The race between J. P. Hobson and Rollin Hurt for the Democratic nomination as judge of the court of appeals is very close and the outcome not certain.

J. C. W. BECKHAM



Former Governor of Kentucky, who was nominated for United States Senator at the primaries held August 1, by a big majority.

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DIRECTORS CHOSEN BY COMPANY

Paducah, Ky.—The Ohio Valley Fire Insurance Co., which was organized here in three months and has just been granted a permit to write business, elected directors as follows: F. M. Fisher, Frank Boyd, E. C. Boone, W. A. Berry, Auber Smith, W. F. Paxton, Abe Livingston, H. L. Meyer, E. W. Baker, L. F. Kohl, H. J. Reynolds, G. R. Davis, J. A. Rudy, James M. Long, C. W. Emery, J. L. Wolf, Brack Owen, Ed D. Hannan, all of Paducah; L. Brewer, Mayfield; H. B. Gilbert, Murray; Sam Stewart, Metropolis, Ill.; G. W. Walbright, Metropolis, Ill.; T. W. Blakey, Hopkinsville; C. E. Rice, Fulton; C. J. Barlow, Barlow.

A STREET CAR IS SIDEWIPED

Frankfort, Ky.—Interurban car No. 113, of the Bluegrass route, Frankfort bound, sideswiped car No. 115, which was standing on a switch at the sub-station power plant of the Kentucky Traction & Terminal Co., a short distance east of Frankfort, just before noon. Both cars were badly splintered and car No. 115 was knocked from the switch and nearly overturned. Motor-man George Cook of No. 115 was cut about the arms, and Sam Woolridge, a negro passenger, was hurt in the back.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY GRANTED

Frankfort, Ky.—Gov. McCreary pardoned Mrs. Maud Taylor, convicted in Pike county last February of manslaughter. The pardon was recommended by Judge Robertson, F. T. Hatcher and others. The governor restored to citizenship J. Ed Kiskaden, of Georgetown, who served a term for malicious shooting. Representative Zach Meyers recommended the restoration.

ALL EUROPE IS AT WAR

German and French Troops Clash in Battle On Frontier

TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY FRENCH.

Battle Fought Between Russian and German Fleets off the Aland Islands. Russians Driven Back, Taking Refuge in Gulf of Finland—England Preparing for Any Emergency—French are Aroused—Only Army Airmen Can Fly Over British Kingdom.

FLASHES OF THE WAR

London.—Violation of neutral territory by Germany, during frontier raids by German, Russian and French troops.

Clashes between outposts. Bombardment of a Russian Baltic port by a German warship.

The above are striking features of the war news. The most important battle involving Russians and Germans seems to have been prior to the occupation of Kalisz, Russian Poland, by German Uhlans. These are the troops that had been reported annihilated. The bombardment of Libau, Russia, is officially confirmed. Reports continue of firing in the North sea, but there is no official news of a sea battle. Under the treaty of London of 1839 Great Britain stands pledged to maintain Belgium's neutrality.

The leaders of the opposition parties in Great Britain were called into council by the Cabinet. It was asserted in authoritative quarters that due warning had been given to Germany of the intention of the British navy to take instant action in case a German soldier should set foot in Belgian soil. In spite of this and of the prompt refusal by the Belgian government to accept the agreement offered by Germany as the price of the violation of Belgian neutrality, German forces penetrated the little buffer state at two points on their way to the French frontier.

Stockholm.—A battle was fought between the German and Russian fleets off the Aland Islands and resulted in the Russians being driven back. The Russian war vessels took refuge in the Gulf of Finland, where they remained. The Aland Islands form an archipelago in the Gulf of Bothnia. They have belonged to Russia since 1809, when they were taken from Sweden.

Brussels.—It is reported here that a division of Uhlans, Germany's crack cavalrymen, was annihilated in an engagement on the frontier. Two thousand prisoners were taken by the French. All the French regiments at Sedan are reported to have been dispatched toward Nancy, a short distance from the German border. Persons arriving here from Cologne say the Germans have placed rapid-fire guns on the terrace of the Hotel Hans in that city. The travelers believe the guns are intended for use against hostile aeroplanes.

Paris.—With Count Von Schoen, the German Ambassador, and the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador still in Paris, Germany began hostilities against France. Previous messages have reported the invasion of French territory by German troops at Longvilliers, a village of 800 inhabitants near Longwy, and at Bertrambouh, a village of 1,000 inhabitants near Cléry sur Vesouze, in the Department of Meurthe et Moselle. At the same time the important customs station at Petit Croix, six miles from Belfort, was shelled by German troops. The Germans also violated the neutrality of Luxembourg, which was guaranteed by the Treaty of London, signed in 1867 by France, Austria, Belgium, England, Italy, the Netherlands, Prussia and Russia. A troop train filled with troops arrived in Luxembourg and the Government of the Grand Duchy is now in the hands of the German military authorities, who have installed headquarters at the Government house. All railroad and telegraphic communication was immediately cut off. All communication with Germany has been cut off. More than 100,000 Germans here are anxiously wondering how they can get home.

FIRST BATTLE IN THE AIR

Brussels.—The first battle in the air was fought near Nancy between a French aeroplane and a German dirigible. Every man engaged in the fight was killed. According to the reports received here Roland Garros, French flyer, sighted a German dirigible shortly after it had crossed the border from Alsace-Lorraine. The dirigible was an enormous affair of

the Zeppelin type and was manned by 25 German soldiers. It is supposed to have been sent up for scout duty from the German column which crossed the French frontier at Clercy. Garros, who had been scouting about the territory for some time after news of the German invasion was received, sighted the dirigible at a height of 1,000 feet. He drove his fleet monoplane straight at the dirigible. The huge gas bag exploded with a terrific detonation, followed by a burst of flame. The monoplane, hopelessly entangled in the wreck, crashed with it to the earth, engulfed in flames and without appearing to be able to clear itself from the debris. Garros and the 25 German soldiers were probably dead before they struck the ground. All that could be recovered from the smoldering pile after the flames had been quenched was charred fragments of flesh and bones.

FRENCH EXPECT EASY VICTORY

The most striking feature of the attitude of the French people as a whole is their calm determination and their confidence in a Franco-Russian victory. "We must win this time or we shall cease to exist as a nation," is the sentiment of all. This position contrasts vividly with the attitude of the nation on the eve of the War of 1870. Lieutenant Colonel Rousseau, a famous military expert, said: "I saw the preliminaries of the War of 1870 and the panic in which they threw the nation because everybody felt that France was not ready. Now everything is calm and serene at the war office because the machinery is working magnificently. The war office is like a huge factory, where everything is done with feverish haste. This is our greatest sign of success. The deep indignation caused in France by Germany's methods in beginning the war is voiced by the Temps, which says: "Up to the last moment the French and Russian governments had given Germany credit for acting in good faith; there is now no longer doubt that it is in ambush. Russians and Frenchmen and Englishmen must stand united against the powers of brigandage, who have just been unmasked. "The British government informed the German ambassador that England could not remain neutral." We did not desire this war, but since it was forced upon us, with good heart we will wage it. For 10 years Germany has prowled around us, with the constant idea of striking a blow with minimum risk, but by prolonging the menace she has taught us our lesson. "Germany attacks us now at an hour when all our material and moral forces stand in united array against her. The war thrust upon us is a war of piracy. The French people, with magnificent union, hurls itself to the fray as a single man." The lobby of the Chamber of Deputies was crowded with members, many men in uniform, and all eagerly discussing the crisis. All agreed without distinction of party, to vote without discussion the measures the government will ask for the defense of the country in face of the aggressive attitude of Germany, which is now clearly manifested. All the museums and galleries in Paris have been closed, the various staffs having gone to war.

Washington.—President Wilson has appealed to the people of the United States to remain calm during the war in Europe. He declared the United States owes it to mankind to help the rest of the world during the present crisis. The President declared the United States could gain great and permanent glory during the present trouble providing no one lost his head. The President urged that nothing be done in America to add to the excitement of the world. There is sure to be inconvenience to the financial institutions of the country, he told the callers, but added that the administration is fully prepared to help out all difficulties. He added that no credence should be given to unconfirmed reports of a sensational nature. The President declared there was no cause for any serious alarm in the United States. The administration is bending every effort, he said, toward getting ships to carry the foodstuffs and other products of the United States to all the world and to bring home Americans stranded in Europe.

Will Make First Test Trip. Panama.—The first test trip of an ocean-going steamship in the Panama Canal will be made in the waterway by the steamer Cristobal. The steamer will start with all large cargo and a large number of passengers from Colon and proceed as far as the Miraflores Lake, where she will remain for the night and return to Colon. She will be the first steamer to pass through the Culebra Cut.

OWES IT TO MANKIND TO HELP THE WORLD

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TRANSPORTS MAY BE SENT

Washington.—Active measures for the relief of many thousands of Americans in distress in Europe for lack of money or means to return home have been begun by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. The administration has under consideration sending army and navy transports to carry American refugees and a special request to congress for an appropriation is expected to be made.

LINERS RETURN BACK TO PORT

GERMAN COMPANIES DIRECT FOUR SHIPS TO COME BACK FOR SAFETY.

Fearing Capture By British Cruisers, Said To Be Maneuvering Off the American Coast.

Western Newspaper Union, Cincinnati, O. New York.—For the first time in the annals of the sea a number of ocean-going liners were in port as a result of having been recalled because of war danger to the point of departure and so prevented from sailing directly into the hands of an enemy.

Three German ships, the President Grant of the Hamburg-American Line and the Grosser Kurfuerst and Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse of the North German-Lloyd, returned to New York after having each proceeded more than 400 miles on their voyages to Europe.

Passengers on the vessels were apprised of the European hostilities in a unique manner. Couples strolling on the decks noticed suddenly that the moon had shifted from the starboard to the port side of the vessel. Inquiry brought the information that the ships had turned on their courses to escape capture.

"I received the message to turn," said Captain Meyerdericks, of the President Grant. "We were out 431 miles. We turned instantly, and coming up I kept as close as possible to the American shore. We had received a message that a battle ship was in the vicinity."

The Martha Washington, of the Austro-American Line, is on her way back. She was off Sandy Hook and will dock. The American Line steamer St. Paul, one of the few big boats left free to sail the seas, arrived.

The International Mercantile Marine Company, owning the White Star, American, Red Star, Atlantic Transport, Leyland and Dominion lines, sent wireless messages to all its ships at sea warning them to be ready to change their courses.

Fear is entertained here that the British cruisers Essex and Bristol, supposed to be maneuvering off the American coast, may capture the North German-Lloyd liner George Washington.

No recent news has been received from her. If the English take the steamer she would probably be conveyed to Halifax, N. S., where her passengers would be landed.

Buys Big Motor Bus

Mr. William Devore has bought a twelve-passenger motor bus, which he will use for his transfer business in this city and also for the purpose of running to the country with picnic parties. This is a very handsome vehicle, costing \$3500, and is complete in all of its appointments.

Would Work Well Here

We were much amused to see an account in the Harrodsburg Herald of the very fine Sunday school class which Mr. R. E. Turley was having in Lancaster. Also amused at the manner adopted by him to get the Lancasterites to attend. The article says that he has a class of 100 and that he begins early Sunday morning to call over the telephone to get them aroused and on hand.

Why not try it here Brother Turley?

Ex-Mayor Logan Injured In Runaway

While Ex-Mayor H. T. Logan and Mrs. Logan were out driving on last Friday evening, their pony became fractious, and by some means overturned the cart in which they were riding. Mr. Logan received a severely bruised knee and his nose was considerably lacerated, while Mrs. Logan who luckily alighted on top of the clever ex-Mayor, escaped with slight bruises and a severe shaking up.—Lancaster Record.

Both Garrard County Teams Win On Last Saturday

The ball games on last Saturday resulted in Paint Lick defeating Berea by a score of 11 to 3, and Point Leavell defeating White Station by a score of 8 to 4. Paint Lick and Point Leavell will try conclusions on the grounds of the latter on next Saturday afternoon.—Lancaster Record.

PRISON GUARDS WIN ONE POINT

THEY ARE STATE OFFICERS AND CAN NOT BE DOCKED, SAYS COURT.

JUDGE SETTLE'S OPINION

Injunction Dissolved Preventing Work on Sunday—Case Grew Out of Suit of E. C. Page.

(Special Frankfort Correspondence.)

Frankfort.—Prison guards were raised to the dignity of officers and relieved from the "docking" system, when they are unavoidably absent from their duty, by the opinion of Judge Settle, of the court of appeals, who dissolved the injunction granted Guard E. C. Page, of the reformatory, restraining the state board of prison commissioners from compelling him to work seven days the week. The suit was filed to test the law. The guards insisted that the \$75, the month wage they received, is for six working days in the week. The commissioners were not unwilling to accede to the demand that the guards be allowed one day off duty, but were not sure the law would permit them. Hence the suit was brought before Judge Settle in the Franklin circuit court. As no appeal could have been taken from his decision, had he refused the injunction, he granted it in order to get the question before the higher court. While the guards lost on their six days a week proposition, they won to the extent that Judge Settle said they are officers of the state, drawing a stipulated salary each month, and that no per diem deduction can be made in their salaries if through sickness or some other unavoidable cause they are absent from duty.

Protest Is Filed

The state commissioner of agriculture is in receipt of a letter from the convention of the veterinary association, which recently held a meeting at Hopkinsville. The letter reads as follows: "Hon. J. W. Newman, Commissioner of Agriculture: Dear Sir—We, members of the Ohio Valley Veterinary Medical association, in convention assembled, desire to offer a protest against your present method of distribution of anti-hog-cholera serum manufactured by the state of Kentucky. Believing that this matter is of sufficient moment to the farmers of the state of Kentucky, for whose benefit this serum is manufactured, we desire to suggest that the legitimate method of distribution would be, and should be, through the recognized veterinarians of the state of Kentucky. We further desire from you an expression as to whether or not you will consider the distribution of the serum in the future through these channels; if not, we, in self-defense, shall consider it our duty to use a serum which we know to be manufactured under government supervision, and which we have proven by experience not only to be potent, but also to be so manufactured and so distributed as not to cause a spread of the disease, which we are trying to eradicate. We are further convinced that the present outbreak of hog cholera in Henderson county is due, to a considerable extent, to the injudicious use of the serum by non-graduates and incompetent laymen. Trusting to hear from you in regard to this matter at your earliest convenience, we are, yours truly—G. J. Behrens, Secretary."

Portrait of Buckner

A handsome portrait of the late Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, painted by Ferdinand Walker, the Louisville artist, has been hung in the hall of fame in the Kentucky State Historical society's rooms in the capitol. The portrait, painted from Gen. Buckner's favorite photograph, is considered one of the best of Mr. Walker's work. Mrs. Jennie C. Morton, regent of the society, was greatly pleased with the accession.

Use Pool and Gym.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. it was unanimously decided to give the young women of Frankfort the privilege of using the swimming pool and the gymnasium once a week. This question has been up before the board ever since the new building has been in operation, but for various reasons was never acted upon.

Suit for \$30,000.

Suit for \$30,000 for the death of her daughter, Cecelia Miller, 8 years old, who was killed several weeks ago by a live wire, was filed by Mrs. Cecelia Miller in the Franklin circuit court. The defendants in the suit are the City of Frankfort, the Kentucky Public Service Co., and the Cumberland Telephone Co.

Second Installment of Fund.

Ensign W. H. Phillips, of the Salvation Army, of Nashville, Tenn., arrived in Frankfort and will take up the work of collecting the second installment of a fund subscribed six months ago for the purpose of erecting a building as headquarters for the local organization. Ensign Phillips said he also will attempt to collect delinquent payments on the last subscription. It was the opinion of Ensign Phillips that as soon as the second installment is collected there will be a meeting of the building committee.

Fifty Years Ago Today.

Aug. 6.
Confederate military mine sprung at Petersburg. Having been located forty rods short of the Federal works, it proved a failure.
New York newspapers were publishing their first details of the battle at Ezra Church, Ga., on Sherman's front, which was fought on July 28.

Twenty-five Years Ago Today.

Emperor William of Germany reviewed the English home army. The Prince of Wales, in toasting the emperor, said he hoped the great German army and the British navy would influence peace throughout the world.

General News

The depot at West Irvine was robbed last week and some goods valued at about \$85, the property of John P. Miller, were stolen.

Senator James celebrated his forty-third birthday in New York last week, but is now back at his post of duty again feeling like a two-year-old.

S. F. Tipton an aged citizen residing on Cow Creek near Irvine, died Saturday night.

The special term of the Estill Circuit Court for trial of civil cases only will commence Monday August 10.

Richard M. Johnson, a prominent citizen of Estill county and a former jailor, died in East Irvine Saturday night, aged 70 years.

The Government is preparing to dredge the Kentucky river at the foot of Main street at Irvine. Some large rocks have been in the way of the commercial usage of the river for some time.

Mr. R. F. Taylor, an employee of the Electric Company at Lancaster, was injured by an electric light wire the past week, resulting in the breaking of his right leg. The injured man is improving slowly from his painful injury.

About five thousand farmers attended the barbecue given by the Woodford County Farmer's Union, at the farm of Senator J. N. Camden, Tuesday. Several farmers from this county were in attendance.

In the roadster ring at the Harrodsburg fair last week, Bondale, owned and trained by Mr. Forrest Stapp, of Lancaster won easily. The horse promises to be a winner and he expects to show her through the entire circuit, this summer.

Monday's Courier Journal contained a splendid likeness of Mr. R. L. Davidson, of Tulsa, Okla., but formerly a Lancaster boy, together with information that he had been offered \$150,000 for some land holdings in Oklahoma containing a recent "gusher." Mr. Davidson is a brother of Mrs. Z. T. Rice of this city.

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PERSEVERE.

My field may be swampy or stony, my plow may be poor, my strength small, the weather bad, but if heartily as unto the Lord I do the best I can and look not back, but keep right on, I am no failure.—Malbie D. Babcock.



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KENTUCKY BUSINESS HEN; HOW TO GET HER AND KEEP HER WORKING

More Interest Taken in the Raising of Pure Bred Poultry Than In the Common Stuff or Mongrels—Small Per Cent of Eggs are Fit for Market

It will pay every farmer to raise only pure bred poultry. You will take more interest and pride in them and thereby give them better care; they attract more attention and therefore are in greater demand; they are better layers; their eggs are more uniform in size and color and by having pure bred first-class stock you are more apt to dispose of your excess stock at a premium. You may claim it costs too



White Wyandottes—strong vigorous males are more valuable than females, for they are valued at half the flock.

much to get started, but this is only fencing, as most farmers have scrap iron around their place which if sold would bring enough to buy several settings of good eggs or even a pen of good stock. We have never known of a single instance where a man has made a success of the poultry business to any great degree where he has used common stuff or mongrels. A very small per cent of the eggs from common fowls are fit to sell as first class. Then you do not get the same value for your feed. There is no mongrel or common chicken that will compare with the egg producing breeds.

Having settled the question of pure bred stock or mongrel we have next to consider the breed, then the variety. Surely there are enough of these to satisfy any taste. Breed is a race of fowls the members of which maintain distinct characteristics which they possess in common. For example, the Wyandottes possess in common, same size, shape, style of comb, color of eye, color of skin, but differ in plumage. The color determines the variety.

There are a number of breeds of poultry which we call general purpose



A good type for the farm—White Wyandottes.

breeds and others we call egg breeds. In egg breeds we have those whose one purpose in life is egg producing. Among these the Leghorns, Minorcas and Spanish are most used. While there are other good egg laying breeds, they have not been bred exclusively for laying.

Eggs breeds are not adapted to general purpose, their business is to lay eggs and not to hatch and rear a family, nor do they produce as much meat. The business hen is in reality an egg machine and should be thought of as such. If a hen is to produce two hundred eggs in one year, she has to eat and digest a wonderful amount of food. She should go on the roost night after night with her crop packed. Many farmers in attempting to reach a high egg average in their flock make it a practice to feel the crop of the hen after she is on the roost and if it is found flabby every night she is discarded.

This is why pullets, which are destined to become the layers of the flock, should not be reared in small quarters. The feeding of growing poultry kept in cramped quarters must necessarily be complicated if it is to be successful and the pullet reaches maturity with digestion weakened and unable to stand the strain of the work of heavy egg production. If people of the cities and any others who are keeping hens in small quarters would realize the advantage of buying free range pullets instead of trying to raise their laying stock they would realize considerable gain.

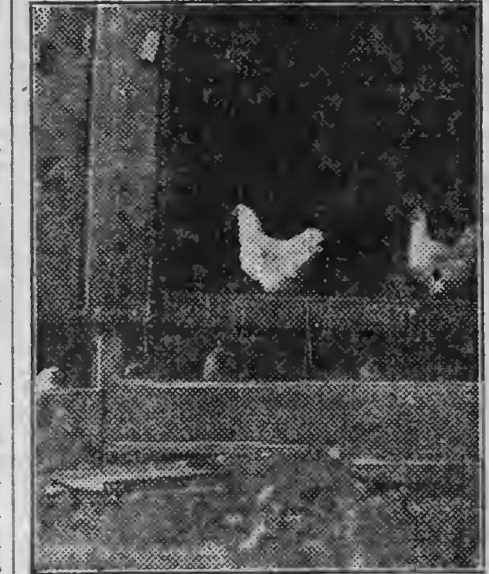
All pullets that are to be kept as winter layers should be fully matured by October 1st. They should then be placed in their winter quarters. Experience has proved that a house with a floor space of five feet per hen and an open front, canvas covered with one square foot canvas to each hen, is

CHILDREN WIN BIG SUIT.
Liquor dealers in North Chicago sold liquor to one Hogstrom, a Swede, until his home was neglected, children starving and his wife a lunatic. Suit was brought in behalf of the children, and the jury, moved at the sight of these in court, gave a verdict in the sum of \$5,000, which the dealers will have to pay.

COLUMBIA HAS NO SALOONS.
Columbia, seat of Missouri State university, a town of 10,000 people, with 4,000 students, has no saloons.

best. The first few days after moving the feed should be light as a hungry hen will scratch around and explore, thereby becoming acquainted much sooner than a hen that is not hungry. There should always be about eight inches deep inviting litter in which the hens can scratch. After this there should be an especial effort to supply her with the proper proportion of green and meat food which are so lacking at this season of the year. I do not think the hen should be confined altogether at this season, but in bad weather she should be kept housed and at all times the runs should be limited. Before placing the birds in their winter house they should each be carefully gone over for lice or scaly legs. Every bird with signs of these must be treated.

No attempt is made to bring about summer conditions so far as warmth is concerned. The cold is valued as an aid to good appetites and healthy feeding, but the aim is to supply them with all the food elements they would get in summer and enough to take care of the cold besides.



Put floors off the ground. It avoids dampness and allows a loafing place in hot days.

However, after all else has been said and done the ultimate results are with the feeder. A good dry mash should be kept before the fowls at all times. Of course, this should be kept in hoppers. A good mash is composed of the following:

- 100 pounds bran.
- 200 pounds middlings or shortings.
- 200 pounds corn meal.
- 300 pounds ground oats.
- 35 pounds powdered charcoal.
- 250 pounds dry beef craps.
- 75 pounds alfalfa meal.
- 50 pounds gluten meal.
- 25 pounds old process oil meal.
- 8 pounds fine table salt.

It is also well to moisten a portion of this mash with buttermilk and feed all they will clean up greedily, once a day.

Then for grain feed in winter mix 200 pounds cracked corn and 100 pounds wheat and feed one quart to



White Wyandottes—plenty of grass run for a good egg yield. A very good type of house.

each twenty-five hens twice each day, morning and noon. This should be thrown in the eight inch litter on the floor of the poultry house, as this rakes the hens exercise. In summer we change this mixture to 100 pounds cracked corn and 200 pounds wheat and in spring and fall feed equal parts cracked corn and wheat. They are fed as much grit, shell and sprouted oats or other green food as they will eat. We generally use about two square inches of sprouted oats per fowl.—D. D. Slade, Poultry Department, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

USING PERCHERON STALLION

A Percheron stallion fourteen years of age in good physical condition receiving the right kind of feed and exercise can be bred to 100 mares during one season without injury.

HOW TO PLANT GOOD KAFIR.

Give kafir a square deal this time. If you should get it too thick plow up every other row and plant peanuts or cowpeas instead, making the kafir rows seven feet apart.

HEARTY EATERS.

All cows that are hearty eaters are not profitable producers, but all profitable producers are usually hearty eaters.

Keep them growing—the pigs and calves and children—that they may be creditable and profitable.

T. O. BROADBUDS

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Temperance

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

EFFICIENCY IS WATCHWORD.

Popular sentiment without doubt heartily approves of the order issued by the secretary of the navy prohibiting the use of alcoholic beverages by officers on naval vessels and at shore stations. To quote the Chicago Tribune: "There is only one intelligent opinion as to the order—it is wise." Considered from the standpoint of efficiency alone, the order commands itself as a patriotic and a statesmanlike action. As the Journal of the American Medical Association points out in this connection, officers as well as enlisted men on a modern warship "need not only personal courage, but also absolute steadiness of nerve, clearness of vision and fine muscular co-ordination. All these things modern physiology has shown to be impaired by even small amounts of alcohol."

Surgeon General Braisted has full knowledge of the latest findings of medical science concerning the nature and effect of alcohol, and his recommendation to Secretary Daniels was in line with the demands of the times. "In the next naval war victory will belong to that nation which can show the smallest consumption of alcohol," said Emperor William.

Not only in the navy, but in the army and in all the departments of government with their modern high pressure responsibilities is there increasing urgency for efficiency in officers and in men. Alcohol and government machinery don't go well together.

DRUNKENNESS IN EUROPE.

"No drunkenness in the beer-drinking, light wine-drinking countries of Europe," the anti-temperance people tell us. We refer them to statistics recently given to the public by Dr. Walter Kern of the Institute for Pathological Anatomy in Vienna.

"For two years [at Doctor Kern's request] death attests in the General hospital, Vienna, were marked by the attending physicians with the statement as to whether the patient happened to be a drunkard or not. Of course, the report which came in as a consequence of this inquiry was far below the reality. Many patients, who were genuine drinkers, would describe themselves as very moderate, and many of the physicians in attendance would not have sufficient interest to make a thoroughgoing inquiry. Nevertheless the conclusion was serious enough. In all, 4,130 cases were observed. Of the adult males 8.39 per cent were of a certainty drunkards. In other words, every eleventh or twelfth man dying in the General hospital, Vienna, is a drunkard."

THE PRISON PATH.

"Lend a Hand," a little paper published by the convicts of Oregon's penitentiary at Salem (which lately went dry), recently had a cartoon headed "Whisky, That's All," in four panels—the first a young man "At the Bar" looking away from the farm; the second, this young man "At the Bar" taking his drink; the third, the young man "At the Bar" receiving sentence from the judge; the fourth, "Behind the Bars," the young man in a convict's stripes.

None knows better than the criminal the steps that lead to the penitentiary!

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IS GOING.

"Put the liquor business out of the government and put the government out of the liquor business!" A clarion call to the allied temperance forces, voiced by Congressman Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania in a recent ringing address. All signs indicate the near approach of the day when partnership between the government and the great destroyer will be dissolved and thus "the liquor business put out of business" forever.

LACK OF BUSINESS.

A week after the dry victories of April 7 in Illinois Chicago papers announced that the Bessemer Brewing company had gone into bankruptcy. It is stated that the company's attorney, being pressed for a reason, replied, "Lack of business." And yet the brewers would have the public believe that the more temperance the more beer they sell!

HEAVENLY SUGGESTION.

The milk wagons of one company alone carry into one district of Chicago 250 gallons of milk daily, which is all consumed at the noon hour by lunchers. In two large printing plants over 100 workers take milk every day; and one typographer says: "When the printer takes to the milky way the end is near." Which is a heavenly suggestion.—Exchange.

FACTOR IN PAUPERISM.

"A great weight of evidence indicates drink as the most potent and universal factor in bringing about pauperism. Some witnesses also indicate gambling as a serious and growing cause. But gambling, though it waste the resources of its victims, does not lead to such physical and moral degeneration as drink."—Royal Commissioners' Report on Poor Law.

INVENTS NOTHING.

Schiller's judgment was: "Wine never invents anything."

Pekin Duck Eggs

At Madison County Poultry Show, Dec. 10-18, 1913, we won 1st and 2nd Cock, 1st and 2nd Hen; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Cockerel. Our first pen is headed by "Kentucky Choice" first cockerel, mated to six hens all winners. Eggs \$1.00 per 12.

Geo. R. DeJarnette, Richmond, Ky. R R 4

IN ANOTHER KEY



Had His Choice.

"My, dear, I was one of the very first to leave," said a man who, on returning from an evening party, was greeted reproachfully by his wife. "O, you always say that!" she retorted.

"Well, I can prove it this time, anyhow!" insisted the husband. "Look in the hall and see the gold-mounted umbrellas I've brought home."—Stray Stories.

THE REASON.



First Boarder—Somebody kissed Miss Oldgirl in a dark hallway one night last week.

Second Boarder—I guess that's why she puts the light out in her hallway every night now.

Does He? I often wonder if a king Who to bed doth repair, Takes his crown from off his head And hangs it on a chair.

A Suspicious Mind.

"A great many of the neighbors have called to see us since we moved out here," said Mr. Crosslots. "They didn't call to see us," replied his wife. "The report has gone out that we have a good cook and they are trying to get acquainted with her."

Posthumous Popularity.

Briggs: "What! Are you going to Mawker's funeral? I thought you made it a rule to associate only with superlatively happy people!" Griggs: "That's why I am going. You see, Mawker left a lot of money to his relatives.—Life.

Can't Keep Up.

Church: "How's your boy getting on in college?" Gotham: "He's getting some pretty hard knocks, I understand. 'What's he studying now?' " "Skating."

A Vociferous Vocation.

Smith—I saw my first tango yesterday. Brown—Well, what's your opinion of it? Smith—A sort of a hip, hip, hurry dance.

LIGHT.



He—I hear your father is a heavy drinker. She—It's false. Papa never weighed more than 130 pounds at any time.

Broken Trust.

He had a little honey bee; A pet naught could offend, He let it crawl all over him, But it stung him in the end.

Dismal Diagnosis.

"How is your motor car doing?" "Pretty badly. Everything about it is out of order except the horn. And that very appropriately sounds like a shriek of pain."

The Feminine Way.

Belle—Do you think I ought to wear white with my skin? Nell—Why not? White and yellow go very well together. Belle—Cat!

Get our cards "For Sale," "For Rent," "Furnished Rooms," "For Rent." 10 and 15 cents each.

Sunday Excursion

Excursion every Sunday to Cincinnati and return, tickets \$1.75, train leave Richmond 6:25 A. M.

FABLES FOR THE FAIR

BY JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM

THE WOMAN WHO MARRIED OFF HER DAUGHTER

There was once a Woman who was Very Anxious to Have her Daughter well Married. For this Purpose she Selected an Eligible Young Man who had but One Fault. This Fault was great Timidity.



FULLY APPRECIATED THE SOCIETY OF MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

"If he had Not been so Timid he would have Been Acquired by somebody Long Since," said the Woman's Friends, "and it is Not Likely that your Daughter, who has a very Haughty Appearance, would Succeed where So Many of Us have Failed; for We also Have Daughters."

But the Thoughtful Mother refused to Listen to these Sneers.

"I have Made a Study of these Matters," she said, "and I have Observed that your Efforts are Put Forth at the Wrong Time. You Entertain young Men at Summer Places, where Competition is far Too Keen, and in the Winter Season, when Men are far Too Busy. I have a Better Plan."

In Accordance with this Plan, she did Not go Away for the Summer, but Stayed in Town. Toward the end of August she Invited the Eligible Young Man to Dinner. He Accepted eagerly, for he had been Living in Restaurants, and Depending largely upon Vaudeville for his Entertainment. He therefore Fully Appreciated the Society of the Thoughtful Mother and her Daughter. In Fact, at the End of the Evening he Proposed for the Hand of the Latter, which was His immediately.

"How many Summers I have Spent Toiling in the City with No such Home as This!" he exclaimed thankfully. So they were All Pleased.

This teaches us that Good Wine sometimes Needs a Bush.

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SATURDAY NIGHT SERMONS

BY
REV. SAMUEL W. FURVIS, D.D.
THE WATERS OF LETHES

Text: "Forgetting those things which are behind."—Phil. III, 13.

Once I had the memory training gorm in my system. I read the ads. in newspaper and magazine. Wouldn't I like to remember the name of every one I meet on my lecture trips? To go back ten years from now and address all the folks in the hall by their correct title? When a man comes up after church, "You don't remember me, doctor." "Oh, yes; you are Jack Bonehead, a student I met at the State Normal school two years ago." How did you make out in your exam. In algebra? Wouldn't I like to roll off dates of battles, names of kings and all the vice presidents of the United States to groups of admiring friends? Sure! So I got every memory training system then on the market. On that third shelf from the top before me are fourteen volumes on the various arts of never forgetting. In the lower right hand drawer of my desk are "lessons" galore. I can condense the whole thing that cost me over a hundred dollars in money, much midnight oil and mental sweat into one sentence and let you have it for what it cost you, gentle reader, to buy this newspaper. The great secret is—now, listen, the only way to remember is to remember! Got it? Jot it down in your mental notebook! I really mean it. Now let me give you another great secret—a phrase containing a deep philosophy put sentimentally into a term of everyday speech. It is this—forget it! It is the password into the "Don't Worry Club."

The Devil's Pack Horse.

We pray for powers of memory. We might do well to ask also for increased ability to forget. No memory ought to hold at all times everything it has received. To be able to forget that which one had better not remember is of equal importance to remembering matters one would better not forget. To permit every plant in the thickly seeded row brings a poor crop. Overcrowding is as fatal as weeds. Failure to forget has caused many an embittered life and crowded the insane asylums. Brooding over mistakes, misfortunes, disappointments, is like carrying unforgetting sins. Forgive and forget; then let the other fellow carry the load if he wants it. Such a recommendation is exasperating beyond expression. They rub one's spots into one's frenzied agony. Under unwholesome stress of morbid memory all reasoning gives way. Things lose their proportion. In the Christian's school of Christ one's hardest task may sometimes tax the memory, but more often they simply hid him forget. We should drop from mind anything in the past that may be a clog preventing highest speed in the race. There is too much possibility of good in each new day to weigh it down with the wrongs yesterday.

Forget Personal Mistakes.

Paul's yesterday held one chapter he wished to forget. It was a black mark across the page of his life's book. Tradition says Paul always observed the anniversary of Stephen's murder. That past brought distress and torment. Instead of a place of refuge, a tower, it became a tomb, hideous and horrid. Is your memory a torment, a hindrance? Have you in youth betrayed honor, sold a good name, lost a golden opportunity? Did you refuse knowledge, "kill" heads, make blunders that cannot be retrieved? Have you sinned against the body, drained away precious nerve force and now find life's reservoir dry, bringing days of bitterness and nights of anguish? Poor Heinrich Heine on his "mattress grave" hears of a German city celebrating his birthday, maiden crowning his marble bust with laurels. "God's mockery weighs heavy on me. Would I were dead!" O sorrow, thy name is Heinrich Heine! With all his brilliant genius he could not forget. Try to forget past attainments—God has noticed them. Forget past sorrows—God has at least permitted them. Forget past mistakes—God has forgiven them. Forget past sins—God has forgiven them. Leave to the past all that belongs there. Even God cannot turn back the universe and give you yesterday.

Forget Your Neighbor's Wrongs.

Erase the sins of your neighbor against you. Possibly you have exaggerated it anyhow. Our memory of our neighbor's wrongs is often more vivid than that of our own. Forget the wrongs, the slights, the insults. "He'll never have the chance to do it again." Good! One way is to avoid him and forget it; the other is to meet him and remember—and make him your friend. Better to have love in your heart than hatred. Emerson said of one he loved, "His heart was as great as the world, but there was no room in it to hold the memory of a wrong." Small souls remember; great souls forgive and forget. Forgiveness is the odor of a trampled flower. Forgetting is the flower rising in new strength to perfume and glorify its surroundings. God Almighty can bring good out of evil. In Greek mythology Lethe was the stream of oblivion in the lower world from which souls drank before passing to Elysium that they might forget all earthly sorrow. The Christian's fountain of Lethe is the grace of God. There the healing waters flow. For "earth has no sorrow that heaven cannot heal."

Giving Birds a Chance.

If man's instinct as a hunter could have been diverted from birds to insects the history of economic affairs, and especially of agriculture, would have been very different. But he has continued killing birds, not merely as a sport, but often for greedy traffic, long after the need to do so passed away. The time has come when governments must take serious thought for the protection of bird life in order that plant life on which human sustenance depends may not be jeopardized and destroyed.—Atlanta Journal.

MANAGING THE TURKEY

ALL HAVE STREAK OF WILDNESS IN THEIR NATURES.

Birds Will Not Do Well If There is Too Much Management in Raising—Free Range is One of Most Important Factors.

The turkey is the only one of our domestic fowls that originated in America. While the chicken has been bred up from the wild jungle cocks and hens of Southern Asia, the white men found the turkey here when they came. And the turkey has changed very little in the three or four centuries since the first Caucasian came to America.

Turkeys all have a streak of wildness in their natures. A turkey hen will always do better when she is allowed to steal her nest. If left undisturbed she will bring off much better hatches than if interfered with by a Kentucky writer in Farm Progress. These wild birds resent interference, and many times I have known them to desert their nests when molested. I always let them alone until after the brood has been brought off. In their wild state they are able to rear their young very well, as they run in woods and along streams where the underbrush and weeds do not interfere with them. In fields and around farm houses it is best to keep them up for a week or ten days after hatching. The young turkeys are not able to stand being dragged through wet grass and weeds wet with dew.

Anyone who understands turkey nature can make some profit from the breeding of these birds if there is room for them to have considerable range. As a bird for yards and coops the turkey is distinctly out of place. I have never known anyone to raise them successfully in confinement, and doubt if such a thing is possible.

Akin to Wild Turkey.

The bronze turkey is very closely akin to the wild turkeys still found in small flocks in various parts of the country. When Columbus returned to Spain after his first voyage to America he took with him a few of these beautiful birds. Later voyagers took a great many of them to Spain, and from there they were taken to England.

The Old World has been raising these domesticated birds longer than we have, but four centuries of confinement and breeding have failed to breed all the wildness out of their natures.

The bronze turkey, direct descendant of the wild turkeys of tropical and sub-tropical America, is the largest of these birds now grown. The old traits of wildness, caution and a tendency to hide when about to set, are still characteristic of the bird. Some of the bronze turkeys reach a weight of 45 pounds, which seems greater than any birds of the wild varieties. Careful and selective breeding has increased the weight and deepened the colorings and plumage markings.

Dark eyes, coppery bronze and glistening black plumage, offset and heightened by white markings at the feather tips, are some of the most notable characteristics of the bronze turkey. The basic color of the plumage is black, and over this plays a combination of iridescent greens and coppery lights.

HINTS FOR THE DUCK RAISER

Twenty Ducklings in a Flock is Plenty as They Are Rather Easily Injured by Overcrowding.

Do not overcrowd the ducklings. Twenty in a flock is quite enough. Their joints are very tender and easily slipped out of place and for this reason it is not safe to keep too many in a yard. It is also a bad plan to allow other stock to run with them.

When frightened a fat duckling is apt to fall over on its back and if not turned over it will lie there and die as it cannot get up from that position by itself.

Here is a good reason for feeding young ducks: Bread soaked in milk, manure of equal quantity mixed to the right consistency with middlings.

Ducks must have green food of some kind, and if they cannot have a run on tender grass give them sprouted oats.

Don't overfeed the ducks with stuff that will swell and clog. Keep them supplied with plenty of water both night and day.

Girls Over Twelve Eligible.

Any girl over twelve years of age may join a local campfire and become a Campfire Girl. Local campfires consist of not over twenty members, in charge of a woman who stands as a leader in her community and who is called "the guardian of the fire." In addition to local activities the girls have weekly meetings and a council fire once a month for the awarding of honors and conferring of ranks.

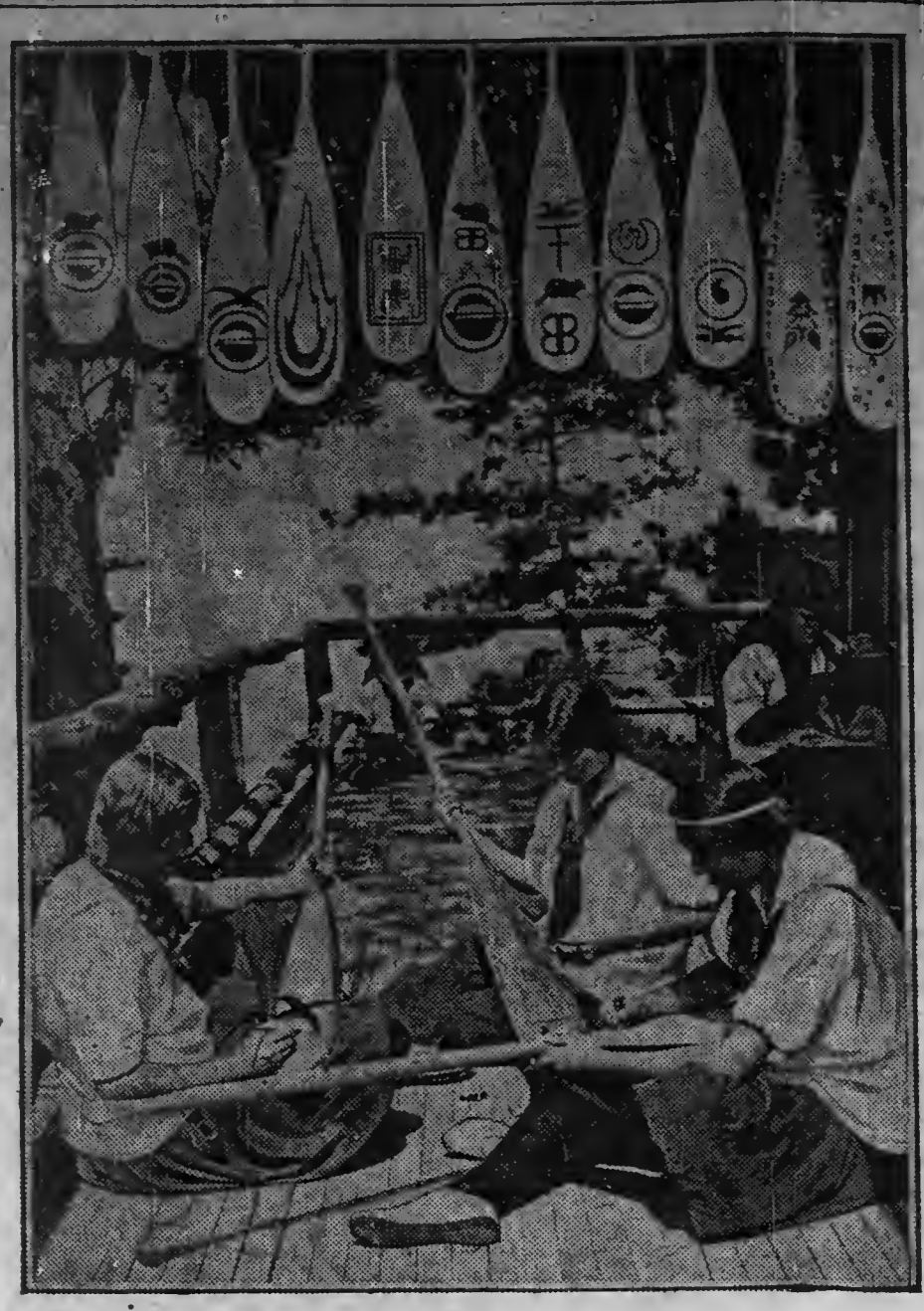
The organization is primarily related to home and social life, hence it should usually consist of girls of about the same age, who naturally belong together, whose homes are near one another and who like one another. The best results are secured by having the guardian and the group socially homogeneous.

As the activities and responsibilities of campfire girls are not adapted for girls under twelve, an auxiliary organization, the Campfire Bluebirds, has been formed for the younger sisters and their friends. Any girl over six years old may join a nest of Bluebirds. Each campfire guardian may have one.

His Large Audience.

Joseph Parker of London, on one occasion was consulted by a friend of ours on the fact that his sermons were very widely read. "Yes," said Dr. Parker, with a twinkle in his eye, "the front seats of my auditorium are in the Himalayas and the back seats in the Rocky mountains!"—The Christian Herald.

We want your logs, or will saw them for you while you wait. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 164f



Photos copyright by Campfire Girls. CAMPFIRE GIRLS DECORATING PADDLES WITH SYMBOLS OF ASSOCIATION.

CAMPFIRE GIRLS' LAUDABLE WORK

Admitted One of Big Movements of Country.

MEMBERSHIP INCREASING.

Organization Primarily Related to Home and Social Life—Gives Honors and Awards Rank Based Mainly Upon Achievements of Every Day. Firemaker High Order.

When in the spring of 1911 a meeting was held to consider the advisability of forming an organization which should do for girls what the boy scouts were doing for boys the promoters never dreamed that the organization which was brought about—the Campfire Girls—would grow to such splendid proportions and would present such fine possibilities. The Campfire Girl movement today is one of the big things of the country. Among those active in the initial movement were William Chauncey Langdon, Mrs. Charles H. Farnsworth, Dr. and Mrs. Luther H. Gulick, Professor Mary Schenck Woolman, Dr. Anna Brown, Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Lee F. Hamner, James E. West, Mrs. Augustus Traut and Miss Lina Beard.

Preliminary work was done during the summer and fall. During the following winter a manual was prepared, funds were secured and an organization created and offices opened. It was publicly announced on March 17, 1912; up to Dec. 1, 1913, 4,041 guardians had been appointed, over 60,000 girls enrolled and campfires started in every state and territory in the Union. The budget for 1913 was \$33,393.

The following persons have been mainly responsible for financial support:

Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, George T. Brokaw, Andrew Carnegie, Charles Henry Davis, Cleveland H. Dodge, Miss Elizabeth W. Dodge, Miss Grace Dodge, Robert Garrett, J. J. Goldman, Frederick C. Green, S. H. Gursenheim, Mrs. William Kent, Samuel A. Levinson, F. J. Lisman, V. Everett Macy, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. William C. Osborn, Mrs. Frederic B. Pratt, George D. Pratt, John D. Rockefeller, Dr. E. A. Ramey, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mortimer L. Schiff and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard.

Caring For a Baby.

Knowing and describing three kinds of baby cries and what they mean. Caring for a baby for an average of a day for a month. Sleeping out of doors with wide open windows for two consecutive months between October and April. Swimming a hundred yards. Skating twenty-five miles in any five days. Tramping forty miles in any ten days. Filling a regular position for four months, earning \$10 a week or less. Saving 10 per cent of your allowance for three months. Being "on time" for business morning and afternoon every working day for three months. Writing at a regular campfire meeting. First, a business letter ordering a list of books; also make application for the money order to be enclosed. Second, a telegram of a business nature, general contents to be given by the guardian. Third, an application for a position as clerk in a department store.

There are upward of 300 of these honors, which are grouped under the following heads: Health Craft, Hand Craft, Nature Lore, Home Craft, Camp Craft, Business and Patriotism. As each girl receives honors she progresses from rank to rank and strives to keep the law of the campfire, which is to seek beauty, give service, pursue knowledge, be trustworthy, hold on to health, glory work, be happy.

After she has been a Campfire Girl a certain length of time and fulfills certain requirements she is given the rank of wood gatherer; she is then given the silver ring by the national board. After attainments involving months of work she may become a fire maker and entitled to wear the fire maker's bracelet.

Need anything in the way of Engraved Stationery,

such as letter heads, envelopes, wedding invitations, visiting cards, etc. If so, phone us your orders. Prices are right. WE ARE AGENTS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VII.—Third Quarter, For Aug. 16, 1914.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xxi, 33-45. Memory Verses, 42-44—Golden Text, Matt. xxi, 42—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

During these last days of the week preceding His crucifixion as He taught daily in the temple and went at night to the Mount of Olives He spoke many things in His farewell messages to this unbelieving nation. Most of them are recorded by Matthew, Mark and Luke, but some by Matthew only. This lesson, concerning the vineyard and the wicked husbandmen, is recorded in each of the first three gospels. It is the old story of the love of God and the base and sinful ingratitude of man.

He loves the whole world, and "whoever" means any one anywhere in the wide world (John III, 16). He chose Israel to be a peculiar treasure unto Him above all people. He separated them from all people to be His inheritance. He brought them unto Himself that they might be a people near to Him, and He never dealt so with any other nation. He did this for them that through them other nations might learn to know Him for their good (Ex. xix, 4, 5; 11 Sam. xii, 22-24; 1 Kings viii, 53; Ps. cxviii, 20; cxviii, 14; Isa. lxiii, 11-14). Israel being set aside for an age, He is gathering from all the nations the willing who soever to be a peculiar people unto Himself that through them the world may believe and know Him (Mt. II, 14; John xvii, 21, 23). The church, these called out ones, is falling as Israel failed, but He shall not fail or be discouraged, and in His time and in His way there shall be seen on earth the consummation of His eternal purpose in a kingdom of righteousness and peace which shall never end.

His dealings with Israel and their treatment of Him were written for our benefit that we might learn their failures and hear better fruit than they did (1 Cor. x, 6-12; Rom. xv, 4). We have seen recently that Israel was compared to a vine and also to a fig tree and an olive tree, but the one thing always desired was fruit. Compare Ezek. xv and John xv. The most full account of Israel as a vineyard is found in Isa. lv, 1-7, where His care of it is described somewhat as in our lesson, and He asks, "What could have been done more to my vineyard that I have not done in it?" Compare Ps. lxxx, 8, 9; Jer. II, 21; Hos. x, 1.

The householder's going to a far country for a long time (verse 33; Luke xx, 9) reminds us of the story of the pounds and talents, but there is evidently a backward look here to the days of the prophets, as in Matt. xxiii, 34-35, as well as to the present age. A summary of their treatment of the Lord and His messengers is found in 11 Chron. xxxvi, 16. "They mocked the messengers of God and despised His words and misused His prophets until the wrath of the Lord arose against His people, till there was no remedy." He was only seeking that which was best for them from His own heart for which He had done all that He could, some gratitude for all His love to them. Surely a reasonable expectation on His part, but this cruel treatment of His servants and thus of Himself was their reply to all that He had done for them.

Having sent servant after servant, only to receive the same ill treatment, at last He sent unto them His son, saying, "They will reverence My Son" (verse 37). The record in Mark xii, 6, is "Having yet therefore one Son, His well beloved, He sent Him also last unto them." But they said when they saw Him, "This is the heir; come, let us kill Him and let us seize on His inheritance." This they did, and our Lord asks what shall be done unto such husbandmen. Their reply is in verse 41. So He condemns them out of their own mouth. Then He showed them from their own Scriptures that all their evil conduct had been foreseen by the God who so loved them. But it was as plainly foretold that the rejected one would yet be the honored one. He called their attention to Ps. cxviii, 22, no doubt having in mind also Gen. xlii, 24, for there is no more wonderful type of Christ in the whole Bible than Joseph in his sufferings and his glory, his cruel treatment and virtual death at their hands, their rejection of him and his dreams and their literal fulfilling of the same in bowing down to him for their lives after so many years. Our Lord had probably in mind also Isa. xlviii, 16; Dan. II, 34, 35, 45. See the references of Peter and Paul to the same great truths concerning Christ as the stone rejected, but yet to be honored (Acts IV, 11, 12; 1 Pet. II, 6-8; Eph. II, 20).

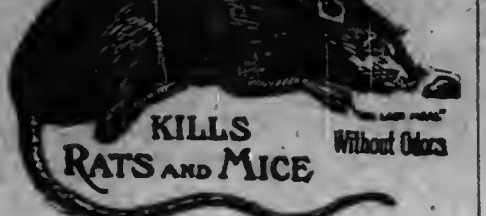
When men grow angry in their rebellion against God and nations rage and slings and rulers take counsel against Him He can laugh at their impotence and say in quietness, "Yet have I set my King upon my holy hill of Zion" (Ps. II, 1-6). The believer may well rejoice that "the counsel of the Lord standeth forever, the thoughts of His heart to all generations," that "every purpose of the Lord shall be performed" and say gladly, "I know that Thou canst do everything and that no thought of Thine can be hindered" (Ps. cxviii, 11; Jer. II, 29; Job xlii, 2, margin). But what about the fruit, the much fruit, which the branches should be yielding Him because of His great, unfailing, unchanging love? Is He seeing in us of the travail of His soul?

Opposites.

"It's such a world of opposites," says an observer. "On one side the rich, on the other side the poor. On one side the laughing optimists, on the other side the wallowing pessimists. Here the gilded youth who won't do any work, there the ragged youth who can't get any work to do."

He paused, then ended: "Yes, a world of opposites. On the one hand we see an army of young fellows saving up to get married, and on the other hand an army of old fellows saving up to get divorced."—Exchange.

RAT CORN



Will exterminate Rats, Mice and Gophers from your premises in a Safe, Sane and Sanitary Manner.

Do you further know that in addition to killing millions of human beings by infecting them with Bubonic Plague, the Rat carries Trichinosis and Ten other Parasites? It has Leprosy and Cancer. Isn't it horrible to think of? You don't want unnecessary Doctor Bills! Don't have them! They are among the unnecessary Taxes. Stop paying these avoidable sickness Taxes, use

RAT CORN. No Odors or Smells

It mummifies them. No matter where they die they simply DRY UP. Positively do NOT smell. Rat Corn is a new and scientific discovery, and without a doubt the greatest rat destroyer in the world; the only one that kills rats without any bad, dangerous or disagreeable effects. A trial will convince you.

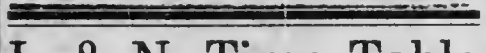
25c. 50c and \$1 per can. 6-lb. Pail \$5 Express Prepaid.

Ask your dealer or sent by mail on receipt of price. We pay postage. Booklet "How to Destroy Rats." Free with each can.

RICHMOND DRUG COMPANY,

RICHMOND, KY. (cl10)

After eating Rat Corn he is mummified.



L. & N. Time Table

South Bound

No. 31—Cincinnati to Atlanta, arrives and departs (midnight), 12:10 a. m.
No. 71—Richmond to Stanford, departs 6:45 a. m.
No. 1—Louisville to Beattyville, arrives 12:10 p. m., departs 12:15 p. m.
No. 37—Cincinnati to Knoxville, arrives 11:42 a. m., departs 12:12 p. m.
No. 33—Cincinnati to Jacksonville, arrives and departs 11:31 a. m.
No. 27—Richmond to Louisville via. Rowland, departs 1:00 p. m.
No. 3—Louisville to Beattyville, arrives 6:45 p. m., departs 7:35 p. m.
No. 9—Cincinnati and Maysville to Stanford, arrives 7:31, departs 7:35 p. m.

North Bound

No. 34—Atlanta to Cincinnati, arrives and departs 4:11 a. m.
No. 10—Stanford to Cincinnati and Maysville, arrives 6:20 a. m., departs 6:25 a. m.
No. 2—Beattyville to Louisville, arrives 7:15 a. m., departs 7:20 a. m.
No. 28—Louisville to Richmond via. Rowland, arrives 12:05 p. m.
No. 38—Knoxville to Cincinnati, arrives 1:35 p. m., departs 2:00 p. m.
No. 70—Stanford to Richmond, arrives 2:30 p. m.
No. 4—Beattyville to Louisville, arrives 1:35 p. m., departs 1:40 p. m.
No. 32—Jacksonville to Cincinnati, arrives and departs 5:07.
Nos. 31, 37, 33, 27, 34, 28, 38, 32 are daily trains.
Nos. 71, 1, 3, 9, 10, 2, 70, 4, daily except Sunday.

FREE ELECTRIC FAN SERVICE

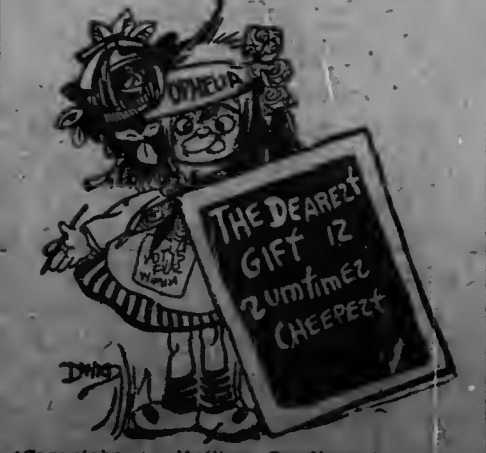
Will be at the disposal of the sick during the remainder of the summer.

For Information Apply to your Physician or

Kentucky Utilities Co.

Get The Spring Fashions!

Ladies you can get
McCall's Magazine \$1.00
The Madisonian - 1.00
Both one year \$1.35
for only \$1.35
If taken at once.
This will hold good only a short time.



Court Directories

MADISON CIRCUIT COURT—

First Monday in February, May and October, continuing one month each term.
J. M. Benton, Circuit Judge.
B. A. Crutcher, Commonwealth's Attorney.
R. H. Crooke, County Attorney.
Roy C. White, Circuit Court Clerk.

COUNTY COURT—

First Monday in each month.
W. R. Shackelford, Judge.
R. B. Terrill, Clerk.
Van B. Benton, Sheriff.
Morgan Taylor, Jailor.

MADISON FISCAL COURT—

First Tuesday in each month. Members of the Court:
W. R. Shackelford, Judge.
W. W. Adams, Richmond, Ky., District No. 1.
Wearson Kennedy, Richmond, Ky., District No. 2.
Dr. D. J. Williams, Red House, Ky., District No. 3.
Jacob Hackett, Richmond, Ky., District No. 4.
Luther Todd, Coyle, Ky., District No. 5.
A. P. Ramsey, Berea, Ky., District No. 6.
Joe T. Long, Richmond, Ky., District No. 7.
W. H. Burgess, Baldwin, Ky., District No. 8.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Name	Salary
W. R. Shackelford, Judge	\$1,500
R. H. Crooke, Attorney	1,000
H. H. Brock, Superintendent	1,250
June G. Baxter, Road Engineer	1,500
R. B. Terrill, Clerk	Fees
Van B. Benton, Sheriff	Fees and Commission
Morgan Taylor, Jailor	Fees
Sidney Winkler, Coroner	Fees

COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

District No. 1—Joe West, Doyleville; No. 2—Wm. Todd, Speedwell; No. 3—M. A. Moody, R. D. No. 2, Berea; No. 4—Fayette Vaughn, R. F. D., Berea; No. 5—Dr. W. K. Price, Clintonburg; No. 6—W. R. Hayden, R. D. No. 4, Richmond.

COUNTY BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Miss Lottie Farris, Kirskeville, Ky., and Mr. Owen S. Yates, Speedwell, Ky. The County Board of Education meets on the first Saturday of each month at the office of the County Superintendent in Richmond, Ky.

KEEPER OF COUNTY INFIRMARY—

Mrs. Rosa Roberts, Union City, Ky.

KEEPER OF PEST HOUSE—

Mrs. Sidney Winkler.

COUNTY COURT DAYS—

Below is a list of the days County Courts are held each month in counties tributary to Richmond:

Bourbon, Paris, 1st Monday.
Boyle, Danville, 3rd Monday.
Breathitt, Jackson, 4th Monday.
Clark, Winchester, 4th Monday.
Estill, Irvine, 2nd Monday.
Fayette, Lexington, 2nd Monday.
Franklin, Frankfort, 4th Monday.
Garrard, Lancaster, 4th Monday.
Jessamine, Nicholasville, 3rd Monday.
Lee, Beattyville, 4th Monday.
Lincoln, Stanford, 2nd Monday.
Madison, Richmond, 1st Monday.
Mercer, Harrodsburg, 1st Monday.
Montgomery, Mt. Sterling, 3rd Monday.
Powell, Stanton, 1st Monday.
Scott, Georgetown, 3rd Monday.
Woodford, Versailles, 4th Monday.

Did it ever occur to you that the Madisonian sent to your absent relatives for a birthday remembrance would be a much appreciated gift? THERE'S A REASON. It gives the National, State and local news. That is what they want. Only \$1.00 a year.

The Chess Automaton.

Baron von Kempelen, at the beginning of last century, traveled through Europe with what he described as an "automatic chess automaton in the likeness of a Turk." Kempelen used to conceal a man in the chest on which the Turk was seated, but so ingenious was the contrivance that for a long time everybody was deceived. Napoleon played chess with the pseudo-automaton when stopping at Schoenbrunn after the battle of Wagram. He lost the first game and in the second deliberately made two false moves. The pieces were replaced each time, but on the emperor making a third false move the Turk swept all the pieces off the board.—London Chronicle.

Fifty Years Ago Today.

Aug. 1.
Denmark's king agreed to cede Schleswig and Holstein to Austria and Prussia, ending the Schleswig-Holstein war.
Southern Pennsylvania was in a panic because of the presence of McCausland raiders, who burned Chambersburg July 30.

Twenty-five Years Ago Today.

Monument erected by the Pilgrim society to the pilgrim founders was dedicated with elaborate ceremonies at Plymouth, Mass.
Emperor William of Germany arrived in England and was escorted to Queen Victoria's palace by the Prince of Wales.

SATURDAY NIGHT SERMONS

BY
REV. SAMUEL W. PURVIS, D.D.

THE WATERS OF LETHES

Text: "Forgetting those things which are behind."—Phil. iii. 13.

Once I had the memory training germ in my system. I read the ads. in newspaper and magazine. Wouldn't I like to remember the name of every one I meet on my lecture trips? To go back ten years from now and address all the folks in the hall by their correct title? When a man comes up after church, "You don't remember me, doctor." "Oh, yes; you are Jack Bonehead, a student I met at the State Normal school two years ago! How did you make out in your exam. in algebra?" Wouldn't I like to roll off dates of battles, names of kings and all the vice presidents of the United States to groups of admiring friends? Sure! So I got every memory training system then on the market. On that third shelf from the top before me are fourteen volumes on the various arts of never forgetting. In the lower right hand drawer of my desk are "lessons" galore. I can condense the whole thing that cost me over a hundred dollars in money, much midnight oil and mental sweat into one sentence and let you have it for what it cost you, gentle reader, to buy this newspaper. The great secret is—now, listen, the only way to remember is to remember! Got it? Jot it down in your mental notebook! I really mean it. Now let me give you another great secret—a phrase containing a deep philosophy put sentimentally into a term of everyday speech. It is this—forget it! It is the password into the "Don't Worry Club."

The Devil's Pack Horse.

We pray for powers of memory. We might do well to ask also for increased ability to forget. No memory ought to hold at all times everything it has received. To be able to forget that which one had better not remember is of equal importance to remembering matters one would better not forget. To permit every plant in the thickly seeded row brings a poor crop. Overcrowding is as fatal as weeds. Failure to forget has caused many an embittered life and crowded the insane asylums. How often our mistakes, misfortunes, disappointments, like carrying unforgetful sins, forgive and forget; then let the other fellow carry the load if he wants to. Such remembrances are exasperating beyond expression. They rub sore spots into frenzied agony. Under unhealthful stress of morbid memory all reasoning gives way. Things lose their proportion. In the Christian's school of Christ one's hardest task may sometimes tax the memory, but more often they simply bid him forget. We should drop from mind anything that the past that may be a cloud preventing highest step in life's race. There is too much possibility of good in each new day to weigh it down with the wrongs yesterday.

Forget Personal Mistakes.

Paul's yesterday held one chapter he wished to forget. It was a black mark across the page of his life's book. Tradition says Paul always observed the anniversary of Stephen's murder. That past brought distress and torment. Instead of a place of refuge, a tower, it became a tomb, hideous and horrid. Is your memory a torment, a hindrance? Have you in youth betrayed honor, sold a good name, lost a golden opportunity? Did you refuse knowledge, "bail headed," make blunders that cannot be retrieved? Have you sinned against the body, drained away precious nerve force and now find life's reservoir dry, bringing days of bitterness and nights of anguish? Poor Heinrich Heine on his "mattress grave" hears of a German city celebrating his birthday, maiden crowning his marble bust with laurels. "God's mockery weighs heavy on me. Would I were dead! O sorrow, thy name is Heinrich Heine!" With all his brilliant genius he could not forget. Try to forget past attainments—God has noticed them. Forget past sorrows—God has at least permitted them. Forget past mistakes—God has used them. Forget past sins—God has forgiven them. Leave to the past all that belongs there. Even God cannot turn back the universe and give you yesterday.

Forget Your Neighbor's Wrongs.

Erase the sins of your neighbor against you. Possibly you have exaggerated it anyhow. Our memory of our neighbor's wrongs is often more vivid than that of our own. Forget the wrongs, the slights, the insults. "He'll never have the chance to do it again." Good! One way is to avoid him and forget it; the other is to meet him and remember—and make him your friend. Better to have love in your heart than hatred. Emerson said of one he loved, "His heart was as great as the world, but there was no room in it to hold the memory of a wrong." Small souls remember; great souls forgive and forget. Forgiveness is the odor of a trampled flower. Forgetting is the flower rising in new strength to perfume and glorify its surroundings. God Almighty can bring good out of evil. In Greek mythology Lethe was the stream of oblivion in the lower world from which souls drank before passing to Elysium that they might forget all earthly sorrow. The Christian's fountain of Lethe is the grace of God. There the healing waters flow. For "earth has no sorrow that heaven cannot heal."

Giving Birds a Chance.

If man's instinct as a hunter could have been diverted from birds to insects the history of economic affairs, and especially of agriculture, would have been very different. But he has continued killing birds, not merely as sport, but often for greedy traffic, long after the need to do so passed away. The time has come when governments must take serious thought for the protection of bird life in order that plant life on which human sustenance depends may not be jeopardized and destroyed.—Atlanta Journal.

MANAGING THE TURKEY

ALL HAVE STREAK OF WILDNESS IN THEIR NATURES.

Birds Will Not Do Well If There Is Too Much Management in Raising—Free Range Is One of Most Important Factors.

The turkey is the only one of our domestic fowls that originated in America. While the chicken has been bred up from the wild jungle cocks and hens of Southern Asia, the white men found the turkey here when they came. And the turkey has changed very little in the three or four centuries since the first Caucasian came to America.

Turkeys all have a streak of wildness in their natures. A turkey hen will always do better when she is allowed to steal her nest. If left undisturbed she will bring off much better hatches than if interfered with by well-meaning poultry keepers, says a Kentucky writer in Farm Progress. These wild birds resent interference, and many times I have known them to desert their nests when molested.

I always let them alone until after the brood has been brought off. In their wild state they are able to rear their young very well, as they run in woods and along streams where the underbrush and weeds do not interfere with them. In fields and around farm houses it is best to keep them up for a week or ten days after hatching. The young turkeys are not able to stand being dragged through wet grass and weeds wet with dew.

Anyone who understands turkey nature can make some profit from the breeding of these birds if there is room for them to have considerable range. As a bird for yards and coops the turkey is distinctly out of place. I have never known anyone to raise them successfully in confinement, and doubt if such a thing is possible.

Akin to Wild Turkey.

The bronze turkey is very closely akin to the wild turkeys still found in small flocks in various parts of the country. When Columbus returned to Spain after his first voyage to America he took with him a few of these beautiful birds. Later voyagers took a great many of them to Spain, and from there they were taken to England.

The Old World has been raising these domesticated birds longer than we have, but four centuries of confinement and breeding have failed to breed all the wildness out of their natures.

The bronze turkey, direct descendant of the wild turkeys of tropical and sub-tropical America, is the largest of these birds now grown. The old traits of wildness, caution and a tendency to hide when about to get, are still characteristic of the bird.

Some of the bronze turkeys reach a weight of 45 pounds, which seems greater than any birds of the wild varieties. Careful and selective breeding has increased the weight and deepened the colorings and plumage markings.

Dark eyes, coppery bronze and glistening black plumage, offset and heightened by white markings at the feather tips, are some of the most notable characteristics of the bronze turkey. The basic color of the plumage is black, and over this plays a combination of iridescent greens and coppery lights.

HINTS FOR THE DUCK RAISER

Twenty Ducklings in a Flock Is Plenty as They Are Rather Easily Injured by Overcrowding.

Do not overcrowd the ducklings. Twenty in a flock is quite enough. Their joints are very tender and easily slipped out of place and for this reason it is not safe to keep too many in a yard. It is also a bad plan to allow other stock to run with them.

When frightened a fat duckling is apt to fall over on its back and if not turned over it will lie there and die as it cannot get up from that position by itself.

Here is a good ration for feeding young ducks: Bread soaked in milk, bran of equal quantity mixed to the right consistency with middlings.

Ducks must have green food of some kind, and if they cannot have a run on tender grass give them sprouted oats.

Don't overfeed the ducks with stuff that will swell and clog. Keep them supplied with plenty of water both night and day.

Not the Same.

"Pop!"

"Yes, my boy."

"Are there many wooden legs made in Oregon?"

"Why, I don't know, my son."

"Well, this paper says Oregon has a great many feet of standing timber."

Rash Conclusion.

Mrs. Church—I hear your little boy Willie has been sick for a long time?

Mrs. Gotham—Yes, he has; and now he's finishing up with the chickenpox.

"Well, I should say that was coming to a rash conclusion."

Endless Supply.

"Of course you have made some promises you didn't keep."

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum.

"But I never yet broke a promise to a man without giving him a better one in its stead."

His Large Audience.

Joseph Parker of London, on one occasion was congratulated by a friend of ours on the fact that his sermons were very widely read. "Yes," said Dr. Parker, with a twinkle in his eye, "the front seats of my auditorium are in the Himalayas and the back seats in the Rocky mountains!"—The Christian Herald.

We want your logs, or will saw them for you while you wait. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-1



Photos copyright by Campfire Girls. CAMPFIRE GIRLS DECORATING PADDLES WITH SYMBOLS OF ASSOCIATION.

CAMPFIRE GIRLS' LAUDABLE WORK

Admitted One of Big Movements of Country.

MEMBERSHIP INCREASING.

Organization Primarily Related to Home and Social Life—Gives Honor and Award—Ranks Based Mainly Upon Achievements of Every Day, Firemaker High Order.

When in the spring of 1911 a meeting was held to consider the advisability of forming an organization which should do for girls what the boy scouts were doing for boys the promoters never dreamed that the organization which was brought about—the Campfire Girls—would grow to such splendid proportions and would present such possibilities. The Campfire Girl movement today is one of the big things of the country. Among those active in the initial movement were William Chaucey Langdon, Mrs. Charles H. Farnsworth, Dr. and Mrs. Luther H. Gulick, Professor Mary Schenck Woolman, Dr. Anna Brown, Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Lee F. Hammer, James E. West, Mrs. Augustus Trout and Miss Lina Beard.

Preliminary work was done during the summer and fall. During the following winter a manual was prepared, funds were secured and an organization created and offices opened. It was publicly announced on March 17, 1912; up to Dec. 1, 1913, 4,041 guardians had been appointed, over 60,000 girls enrolled and campfires started in every state and territory in the Union. The budget for 1913 was \$33,393.

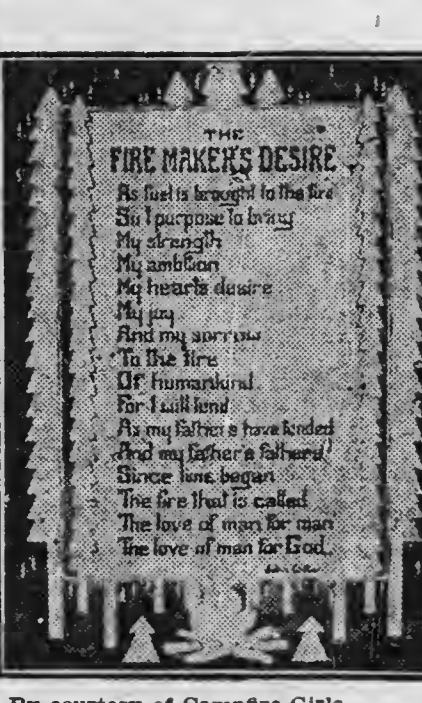
The following persons have been mainly responsible for financial support: Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, George T. Brokaw, Andrew Carnegie, Charles Henry Davis, Cleveland H. Dodge, Miss Elizabeth W. Dodge, Miss Grace Dodge, Robert Garrett, S. R. Goldman, Frederick C. Green, S. R. Guggenheim, Mrs. William Kent, Samuel A. Lewishohn, F. J. Lisman, V. Everett Macy, Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Mrs. William C. Osborn, Mrs. Frederic B. Pratt, George D. Pratt, John D. Rockefeller, Dr. E. A. Rumely, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mortimer L. Schiff and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard.

Girls Over Twelve Eligible.

Any girl over twelve years of age may join a campfire and become a Campfire Girl. Local campfires consist of not over twenty members, in charge of a woman who stands as a leader in her community and who is called "the guardian of the fire." In addition to daily activities the girls have weekly meetings and a council fire once a month for the awarding of honors and conferring of ranks.

The organization is primarily related to home and social life, hence it should usually consist of girls of about the same age, who naturally belong together, whose homes are near one another and who like one another. The best results are secured by having the guardian and the group socially homogeneous.

As the activities and responsibilities of campfire girls are not adapted for girls under twelve, an auxiliary organization, the Campfire Bluebirds, has been formed for the younger sisters and their friends. Any girl over six years old may join a nest of Bluebirds. Each campfire guardian may have one



By courtesy of Campfire Girls.

nest of Bluebirds and her Campfire Girls help in caring for them.

The Campfire Girls give honors and award ranks based mainly upon achievements in everyday life. For example, honors are given for such activities as:

Making bread in two ways, and two kinds of cake.

Cooking three common vegetables each in three ways.

Taking instructions in a neighbor's home once a week for two months, actually doing the cooking.

Marketing one week on \$2 per person.

Taking entire care of one room for one month, to include sweeping, dusting, washing of windows, care of flowers or plants and what may be desirable for the attractiveness of the room.

Memorizing and singing alone five folk songs.

Having a party of ten with refreshments costing not more than \$1; keep accounts.

Caring for a baby.

Knowing and describing three kinds of baby cries and what they mean.

Caring for a baby for an average of an hour a day for a month.

Sleeping out of doors or with wide open windows for two consecutive months between October and April.

Swimming hundred yards.

Skating twenty-five miles in any five days.

Trimming a hat.

Filling a regular position for four months, earning \$10 a week or less.

Saving 10 per cent of your allowance for three months.

Being "on time" for business morning and afternoon every working day for three months.

Writing at a regular campfire meeting: First, a business letter ordering a list of books; also make application for the money order to be enclosed. Second, a telegram of a business nature, general contents to be given by the guardian. Third, an application for a position as clerk in a department store.

There are upward of 300 of these honors, which are grouped under the following heads: Health Craft, Camp Craft, Nature Lore, Home Craft, Hand Craft, Business and Patriotism. As each girl receives honors she progresses from rank to rank and strives to keep the law of the campfire, which is to seek beauty, give service, pursue knowledge, be trustworthy, hold on to health, glorify work, be happy.

After she has been a Campfire Girl a certain length of time and fulfills certain requirements she is given the rank of wood gatherer; she is then given the silver ring by the national board.

After attainments involving months of work she may become a fire maker and entitled to wear the fire maker's bracelet.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Lesson VII.—Third Quarter, For Aug. 16, 1914.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xxi, 33-46. Memory Verses, 42-44—Golden Text, Matt. xxi, 42—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

During these last days of the week preceding His crucifixion as He taught daily in the temple and went at night to the Mount of Olives He spoke many things in His farewell messages to this unbelieving nation. Most of them are recorded by Matthew, Mark and Luke, but some by Matthew only. This lesson, concerning the vineyard and the wicked husbandmen, is recorded in each of the first three gospels. It is the old story of the love of God and the base and sinful ingratitude of man.

He loves the whole world, and "who-soever" means any one anywhere in the wide world (John iii, 16). He chose Israel to be a peculiar treasure unto Him above all people. He separated them from all people to be His inheritance. He brought them unto Himself that they might be a people near to Him, and He never dealt so with any other nation. He did this for them that through them other nations might learn to know Him for their good (Ex. xix, 4, 5; 11 Sam. vii, 22-24; 1 Kings viii, 53; Ps. cxlviii, 20; cxlviii, 14; Isa. lxiii, 11-14). Israel being set aside for an age, He is gathering from all the nations the willing who-soever to be a peculiar people unto Himself that through them the world may believe and know Him (Tit. ii, 14; John xvii, 21, 23). The church, these called out ones, is falling as Israel failed, but He shall not fail or be discouraged, and in His time and in His way there shall be seen on earth the consummation of His eternal purpose in a kingdom of righteousness and peace which shall never end.

His dealings with Israel and their treatment of Him were written for our benefit that we might avoid their failures and bear better fruit than they did (1 Cor. x, 6-12; Rom. vii, 4). We have seen recently that Israel was compared to a vine and also to a fig tree and an olive tree, but the one thing always desired was fruit. Compare Ezek. xv and John xv. The most full account of Israel as a vineyard is found in Isa. iv, 1-7, where His care of it is described somewhat as in our lesson, and He asks, "What could have been done more to my vineyard that I have not done in it?" Compare Ps. lxxx, 8, 9; Jer. ii, 21; Hos. x, 1.

The householder's going to a far country for a long time (verse 33; Luke xx, 9) reminds us of the story of the pounds and talents, but there is evidently a backward look here to the days of the prophets, as in Matt. xxiii, 34-35, as well as to this present age. A summary of their treatment of the Lord and His messengers is found in 11 Chron. xxxvi, 16. "They mocked the messengers of God and despised His words and misused His prophets until the wrath of the Lord arose against His people, till there was no remedy." He was only seeking that which was His own, fruit from His own vineyard, for which He had done all that He could, some gratitude for all His love to them. Surely a reasonable expectation on His part, but this cruel treatment of His servants and thus of Himself was their reply to all that He had done for them.

Having sent servant after servant, only to receive the same ill treatment, and all of He sent unto them His son, saying, "They will reverence My Son" (verse 37). The record in Mark xii, 6, is "Having yet therefore one Son, His well beloved, He sent Him also last unto them." But they said when they saw Him, "This is the heir; come, let us kill Him and let us seize on His inheritance." This they did, and our Lord asks what shall be done unto such husbandmen. Their reply is in verse 41. So He condemns them out of their own mouth. Then He showed them from their own Scriptures that all their evil conduct had been foreseen by the God who so loved them. But it was as plainly foretold that the rejected one would yet be the honored one. He called their attention to Ps. cxviii, 22, no doubt having in mind also Gen. xlii, 24, for there is no more wonderful type of Christ in the whole Bible than Joseph in his sufferings and his glory, his cruel treatment and virtual death at their hands, their rejection of him and his dreams, and their literal fulfilling of the same in bowing down to him for their lives after so many years. Our Lord had probably in mind also Isa. xxviii, 16; Dan. ii, 34, 35, 45. See the references of Peter and Paul to the same great truths concerning Christ as the stone rejected, but yet to be honored (Acts iv, 11, 12; 1 Pet. ii, 6, 8; Eph. ii, 20).

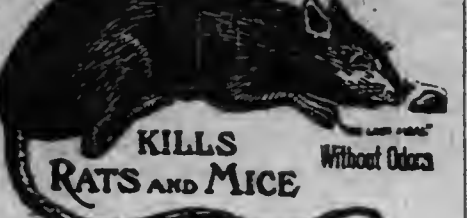
When men grow angry in their rebellion against God and nations rage and kings and rulers take counsel against Him He can laugh at their impotence and say in quietness, "Yet have I set my King upon my holy hill of Zion" (Ps. ii, 1-6). The believer may well rejoice that "the counsel of the Lord standeth forever, the thoughts of His heart to all generations," that "every purpose of the Lord shall be performed" and say gladly, "I know that Thou canst do everything and that no thought of Thine can be hindered" (Ps. xxxiii, 11; Jer. li, 20; Job xlii, 2, margin). But what about the fruit, the much fruit, which the branches should be yielding Him because of His great, unfailing, unchanging love? Is He seeing in us of the travail of His soul?

Opposites.

"It's such a world of opposites," says an observer. "On one side the rich, on the other side the poor. On one side the laughing optimists, on the other side the weeping pessimists. Here the gilded youth who won't do any work, there the ragged youth who can't get any work to do."

He paused, then ended: "Yes, a world of opposites. On the one hand we see an army of young fellows saving up to get married, and on the other hand an army of old fellows saving up to get divorced."—Exchange.

RAT CORN



Will exterminate Rats, Mice and Gophers from your premises in a Safe, Sane and Sanitary Manner.

Do you further know that in addition to killing millions of human beings by infecting them with Bubonic Plague, the Rat carries Trichinosis and Ten other Parasites? It has Leprosy and Cancer. Isn't it horrible to think of? You don't want unnecessary Doctor Bills! Don't have them! They are among the unnecessary Taxes. Stop paying these avoidable sickness Taxes, use

RAT CORN. No Odors or Smells

It mummifies them. No matter where they die they simply DRY UP. Positively do NOT smell. Rat Corn is a new and scientific discovery, and without a doubt the greatest rat destroyer in the world; the only one that kills rats without any bad, dangerous or disagreeable effects. A trial will convince you.

25c. 50c and \$1 per can. 6-lb Pail \$5

Ask your dealer or sent by mail on receipt of price. We pay postage. Booklet "How to Destroy Rats." Free with each can.

RICHMOND DRUG COMPANY,

RICHMOND, KY. (10)

After eating Rat Corn he is mummified.



L. & N. Time Table

South Bound

No. 31—Cincinnati to Atlanta, arrives and departs (midnight), 12:10 a. m.

No. 71—Richmond to Stanford, departs 6:45 a. m.

No. 1—Louisville to Beattyville, arrives 12:10 p. m., departs 12:15 p. m.

No. 37—Cincinnati to Knoxville, arrives 11:42 a. m., departs 12:12 p. m.

No. 33—Cincinnati to Jacksonville, arrives and departs 11:31 a. m.

No. 27—Richmond to Louisville via. Rowland, departs 1:00 p. m.

No. 3—Louisville to Beattyville, arrives 6:45 p. m., departs 7:35 p. m.

No. 9—Cincinnati and Maysville to Stanford, arrives 7:31, departs 7:35 p. m.

North Bound

No. 34—Atlanta to Cincinnati, arrives and departs 4:11 a. m.

No. 10—Stanford to Cincinnati and Maysville, arrives 6:20 a. m., departs 6:25 a. m.

No. 2—Beattyville to Louisville, arrives 7:15 a. m., departs 7:20 a. m.

No. 28—Louisville to Richmond via. Rowland, arrives 12:05 p. m.

No. 38—Knoxville to Cincinnati, arrives 1:35 p. m., departs 2:00 p. m.

No. 70—Stanford to Richmond, arrives 2:30 p. m.

No. 4—Beattyville to Louisville, arrives 1:35 p. m., departs 1:40 p. m.

No. 32—Jacksonville to Cincinnati, arrives and departs 5:07.

Nos. 31, 37, 33, 27, 34, 28, 38, 32 are daily trains.

Nos. 71, 1, 3, 9, 10, 2, 70, 4, daily except Sunday.

FREE ELECTRIC FAN SERVICE

Will be at the disposal of the sick during the remainder of the summer.

For Information Apply to your Physician or

Kentucky Utilities Co.

Get The Spring Fashions!

Ladies you can get

McCall's Magazine \$1.00

The Madisonian - 1.00

\$2.00

Both one year \$1.35

for only - \$1.35

If taken at once.

This will hold good only a short time.



"It's such a world of opposites," says an observer. "On one side the rich, on the other side the poor. On one side the laughing optimists, on the other side the weeping pessimists. Here the gilded youth who won't do any work, there the ragged youth who can't get any work to do."

He paused, then ended: "Yes, a world of opposites. On the one hand we see an army of young fellows saving up to get married, and on the other hand an army of old fellows saving up to get divorced."—Exchange.

THE DEAREST GIFT IS 2 UNTIMED RESPECT.

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Court Directories

MADISON CIRCUIT COURT—

First Monday in February, May and October, continuing one month each term.

J. M. Benton, Circuit Judge.

B. A. Crutcher, Commonwealth's Attorney.

R. H. Crooke, County Attorney.

Roy C. White, Circuit Court Clerk.

COUNTY COURT—

First Monday in each month.

Dr. D. J. Shackelford, Judge.

R. B. Terrill, Clerk.

Van B. Benton, Sheriff.

Morgan Taylor, Jailor.

MADISON FISCAL COURT—

The Madisonian

Published Each Tuesday at Richmond, Ky., by
Grant E. Lilly, - - - - - Owner

Entered as second-class matter January
22, 1913, at the post office at Richmond,
Ky., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Grant E. Lilly, - - - - - Editor
Anna D. Lilly, - - - - - Social Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES -
One Year.....\$1.00
Six Months......60
Three Months......35
One Month......15
IN ADVANCE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1914.

RALLY TO BECKHAM AND CAMDEN

The State primary has come and gone, and two of the most picturesque figures in the history of Kentucky—Governor James B. McCreary and Gen. Bennett H. Young—have gone down in crushing defeat. They are probably the last candidates which will distinctly represent the Lost cause and the lesson teaches that the democracy of Kentucky is in the hands of the younger generation, alive with the issues of today and a part of the current history of the State.

For Col. Young it may be said that he was never an office seeker, yet he has always rendered valiant service for his party. Gov. McCreary's political history is fresh in the minds of the people. For fifty years he has been a commanding figure in state and national politics, and never a year has passed that he has not rendered yeomen services for the party. But the page is ended, the leaf is turned and the story opens with a new chapter.

Beckham is the representative of more than a single issue. It is true that the battle was waged largely on the wet and dry question as between him and Stanley but there are other issues vital to the success of the party. On all of these questions he has stood firm in the teachings of democracy. He is the party nominee. Whatever the followers and advocates of the other distinguished candidates may dislike about him must be forgotten and the party must rally to his support. The flag of democracy has been placed in his hands, and without the united party standing back of him, he cannot carry it to victory.

For the first time in the history of the State, the election of a United States Senator is by the people at the polls. This brings it under the scope of a national election, and Gov. Beckham will find that Kentucky will be a pivotal state, and that the finger of nation politics will be seen in the political maneuvers in each precinct of the state. Unlimited funds by the opposition, distinguished orators from their camps, will be sent to Kentucky and the battle will be waged on national politics rather than local issues. It would be unwise to say to the democracy of Kentucky that victory is assured. We would be merely deluding ourselves and friends. On the contrary we wish to say that the victory is not won and that it cannot be won unless every democrat rallies to the support of Mr. Beckham and give to him every possible vote in the State.

Mr. Beckham is young, vigorous and brainy, and has a great future before him. It is the duty of the democratic party to see that his career is made full and complete in every particular.

The phenomenal race made by Senator Camden should not delude the Democratic party. When he goes against the united Republican party, and of course they will be united, we will find that his race will merely fall in the orders of the day. He is untied. So far as we know he has no political enemies.

It may be that he will command a large republican following in Eastern Kentucky, but the democratic party must be on the alert and see to it that the distinguished junior Senator is returned for the remainder of the short term.

The watch word is union, and triumphant democracy must march in a solid phalanx to the poll and battle until the election is over.

START SOMETHING

Richmond is situated in a splendid agricultural section of the state of Kentucky. It is the county seat of Madison county one of the best counties in the State. This county has more diversity of soil and more soil products than any other county. It is the home of the strawberry, blackberry, watermelon, tobacco, corn, hemp and all varieties of fruit. No better apples or peaches can be found anywhere than Madison county. Yet these natural resources have not received their greatest development, because of the lack of co-operation. It is true that the very estimable men engaged in the local tobacco warehouses, have done very much towards concentrating the tobacco market at this point, yet more can be done if sufficient encouragement is held out to them. There is no reason why Richmond cannot be made a center, not only for the agricultural products of the county, but for those of the surrounding counties as well. If a big market house was established here for the purpose of handling these crops, we have no doubt that it would pay handsomely. Canning factories should be established. When these factories are started, others will come.

What is most lacking in Madison county is a spirit of hearty co-operation. There is too much individuality among its citizens, and this individuality and refusal to bring their minds into co-operation, has kept down enterprises which demand and which must have for their support that cordial good fellowship embraced by the word co-operation.

Let somebody start something; then everyone should help. If you can't pull forward, then don't pull backwards.

A MILITARY SCHOOL

We have heretofore had something to say in reference to a military school located in the city of Richmond, and we cannot refrain from again calling the attention of the people to the necessity for one.

Since the public schools, as well as the private schools, have practically gone into the hands of women teachers, the young men of the generation are deprived of that systematic, manly training in the affairs of life which only men can impart to them. We have no complaint against the noble women who are teaching in our schools, and for the primary department they are most excellent teachers and are better fitted by nature to mold and shape the child than a man, but after the primary departments have been passed the youth of the country is entitled to a man as an exemplar to shape and mold his future manly course. We indulge in no discussion of the question as to which has the superior mind, nor is it necessary for us to determine whether the masculine mind is superior or inferior to that of woman. There was a divine purpose in the creation of man and woman. One is of the gentler, sweeter nature and finer texture; the other is more robust in physique, stronger in endurance and especially fitted for the rougher tasks of life which call for the discipline and training of a child all of which no woman can impart to him.

It has often been our pleasure to say that a pure minded, virtuous woman was God's most beneficent gift to the world, and from this statement we have no desire to withdraw. She has her offices to fulfill, and training the children at home is one of these offices; training them in everything that makes sweet-tempered, well behaved children, thoroughly educated in domestic affairs. But to the man belongs that other great duty of instructing children in their duties in the commercial and social life and in the affairs of government. A woman is not as good a disciplinarian as a man and whether this comes from a lack of an opportunity to train, or whether man is endowed with better faculties for the discharge of this duty, we know not, but we accept the result which the history of the world has demonstrated to be in the man's favor. We do not use the word military school in the sense of harsh, hard unyielding military life, but we use it in the term of disciplining,

training and educating a child in the performance of its duties with punctuality, regularity and faithfulness in the discharge of even the most minute part of his task. He should be given proper physical training in order that he may be fully developed in physique, and this can be accomplished better under a military discipline than any other. Ordinary school methods do not reach the point.

Richmond is admirably situated for a school of this character. Midway between north and south east and west, and lying at the foot-hills of the Cumberland, its position is a commanding one. From a health standpoint, Madison county is rated by the United States Government as one of the most healthful in the United States. It has a fine natural drainage and a delightful atmosphere always freshened by the winds from the mountains. There could be attracted to this point thousands of the flower of the land, and a military school situated here and in the hands of proper men, could be made to flourish like a green bay tree.

Will Richmond make the effort to secure a school of this kind or if it cannot secure a school independent of the other schools, can it not get a department for military training in some of the local schools.

"AND WHERE SHALL BE WARS AND RUMORS OF WARS"

All Europe is gnashing its teeth, switching its tail, growling, clawing, fighting and getting ready to fight still more. They are preparing to settle old grudges.

In the event of war, millions of lives and billions of dollars will be lost to satisfy the avenging spirit of the people which has been sleeping for many years. That universal brotherhood the parliament of man, seems as far distant in the future as when the immortal words of Tennyson were written years ago. So long as there is no tribunal that can settle the troubles of nations, there will be no means to control the passions of man which is always the cause of war. Peace parliaments may meet at The Hague, the eloquence of the pulpit and the logic of the bar, will all be futile until by some common consent, nations can be brought under the power of the laws which they promulgate for the control and safety of their subjects. It is peculiar indeed that nations that govern trillions of men by law, will utterly refuse to accept an international code to settle difficulties of their own. It is a sad commentary on the strength and justice of their own governments, that they refuse Law as their guide.

TELEPHONE FRANCHISE

What has become of the Telephone Franchise? Several weeks ago we heard that a new one must be sold, as the charter had expired. Up to date there has been no sale of anything. It is to be hoped that the city Dads will properly protect the interest of the people without doing any injury to the Telephone Company.

A telephone has become a necessity, and the company should be encouraged to put in the very best system that it can at the lowest possible cost. The manner in which they have been making patrons pay for phones, makes A, who uses the phone probably five or six times a day, pay the same price as the man who used it three hundred times a day. This is all wrong, and some more equitable method should be adopted.

"If you are afraid to knock at dame fortune's door for fear her undesirable and cross-eyed daughter, misfortune, will open it, you will never find a fortune."

President Wilson has decided to name Attorney-General McReynolds Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court in place of the late Justice Lurton.

Burglars entered the store of Cash & Route at Turnersville last week and took many eatables, such as flour, sugar and coffee. Bloodhounds were put on the trail until they came to a colored man's door that lived in a neighboring village. The man was not arrested but search warrants were gotten out to have the premises searched.

TO KEEP BUSINESS HUMPING FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS

TREMENDOUS PRICE - REDUCTIONS!

Now, a firm determination on our part to clean up all summer stocks and do a HUMPING business the next two weeks is responsible for this most unusual sacrifice of profits—the biggest price reductions we have ever made

Every person who has ever made a purchase at this store knows what excellent values, style and satisfactory service is given for their money. And now during this BUSINESS HUMPING Sale, these same superior values have been priced below the regular former price.

Tempting bargains in every part of the store afford so many economy chances that every one will surely find several things on which they can realize a big saving by purchasing now. It is impossible to list all the splendid offerings that are made in this big Humping Sale and we promise that you'll find scores of unadvertised items fully as attractive bargains as the advertised ones. Come on the opening day if you can—it doesn't matter if you don't need a thing—come a looking anyway

SALE OPENS **Thursday, Aug. 6, 9 a.m.**

See the
Large
Bills for
Prices

Opening Day is CAMEL Day
BRING YOUR CAMELS

One Camel Tag or Camel clipped from any of our advertisements is worth 25c at this store on any \$5.00 purchase made on Opening Day. It's a good chance to buy when you can save 25 cents on every \$5.00 you buy in addition to the big savings these prices represent. So bring your camels and cash them in on the first day of this unusual sale.

You'll
find big
bargains in
every Dept.

J. S. STANIFER

TOM FOOLERY

Many banks throughout the State are refusing to pay the checks of some of their best customers who may overdraw their accounts even in a very small way.

This is the veriest tom-foolery. A bank has the right to lend money to its customers and an overdraft is simply lending money. Whose business is it except that of the bank and customer? If such a foolish rule as this is adopted, it will seriously impede and retard business and do no one any good. In this county, noted for its level head business men, no such rule has been resorted to and we predict that none will be adopted.

REMOVE THE SKELETONS

The city authorities have full authority to order unsightly buildings torn down or repaired and to order unsightly premises cleaned up and to order unsightly fences torn down or repaired, and if the city authorities will only make a visit to Lancaster Ave., with 300 yards of the Postoffice, they will find some conditions which they can very speedily rectify if they only have the grit to do it.

MORE OIL WANTED

The manner in which the residents of Lancaster Avenue have been flim-flamed in the distribution of the oil, is a matter that should be investigated by the city authorities. We have heretofore called attention to the fact that some of those who were willing to pay for it got none, while others who refused to pay one copper for it were liberally supplied. Yet the city authorities have the audacity to ask payment for something that they have not supplied.

Put the oil down like you agreed to and you will need no collector. Saturday afternoon a portion of a body of an unknown negro was found on the farm of W. F. Turner three miles north of Paris. The body had been considerably eaten by hogs and the supposition is that the negro had died from heart failure while drinking at the spring.

In Harrison county lightning struck the barn of W. F. Florence and killed a horse.

The Camels-What They Are.

Considerable comment has been caused around town and in the country by the appearance of colored tags with a camel printed on them bearing the legend "I am worth 25c to you." Now, Mr. J. S. Stanifer comes out with an announcement elsewhere in this issue claiming ownership of the entire Camel herd, and stating that he is willing to pay you 25c per Camel under certain conditions, fully explained.

As you well know, Mr. J. S. Stanifer offers many special bargains, they are genuine reductions and we know our readers will do well to take advantage of the many chances to save.

Danville Against Richmond

Weekly Report of Contest

	Att	Col
Richmond;	3,267	248.53
Danville;	3,103	228.27

Richmond leads in attendance 159 and in collection \$20.26.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Hattie D. Million, to I. G. and J. Glen Million, 96 A. @ \$1.00.
Kate Tudor & c to M. B. Arbuckle, 11 A., @ \$1.00.

TOWN LOTS.

Mary Taylor to Francis Taylor, Valley View, Ky., @ \$1.00.
Jas. B. McCreary to T. J. McGuire, Richmond, Ky., @ \$850.

Marriage License

Rubin Turpin to Luddie Lee Hamilton; Jas. K. Reeves to Bobbie Sims.

Blue-Grass Tourists Near War Scenes

There are many Blue-grass tourists in Venice, only a short distance from the war scenes. The Herald Contest tourists Miss Bronston and Miss McCourt are among the number, but there is little danger of them being blockaded in Europe.

Mrs. W. W. Watts and daughter and Mrs. J. W. Caperton and daughter are in Europe.

Big Oil Strike in Estill County

C. R. Dubin & Co., who have 4000 acres of land leased from S. M. Maple and G. B. Williams, in Estill County, have made a big

oil strike, the No. 4 well has been tested and shows a production of from 75 to 190 barrels of oil per day. The other three wells are good producers but not so good as No. 4.

There is considerable excitement at Irvine. Oil men from several fields have visited Irvine in the last few days. Those most prominent being from New York. British Columbia and two of the Ohio Fuel Oil Co., and men from Charleston, W. Va. This strike is five miles from Irvine. Two other companies have several thousand acres leased and are moving machinery in to begin drilling.

C. R. Dulin and Geo. B. Williams have 6000 acres leased adjoining the Williams & Maple tract and will organize a company in the near future to develop same.

Burglars Break Into Depots

On last Wednesday night at a late hour burglars broke into the depot at Panola and at Moberley. The only thing they succeeded in getting at Panola was a suit case belonging to Mr. Irvine Owens, of Heidelberg, and at Moberley, one dollar was all they could find. The burglars escaped before anyone knew of their acts.

Body of David Barrow Jr., Found After Thirteen Days of Searching

The body of David Barrow, Jr., who was drowned in Lake Michigan on July 14, was found on Sunday July 26 by a beach patrol, after remaining in the water thirteen days. The body arrived in Lexington Tuesday morning and was interred in the Lexington Cemetery Wednesday afternoon.

Thousands of Dollars Saved Under New Book Law

Thousands of dollars will be saved parents of school children by a ruling made last week by Supt. Barksdale Hamlett, regarding the exchange of schoolbooks under the State text book adoption. Hamlett holds that under the act of 1914 all publishers will be required to take up and exchange books in any condition provided they are of the same grade.

Bitten By Cat

The little four year old daughter of Jack Jourdon, of Evansville,

Ind., while playing was attacked by the pet house cat which bit and clawed the little child's face and body severely. It is believed the cat had been made mad by the intense heat that has prevailed in that section of the country for the past week, and its head has been sent to Indianapolis to be examined for rabies.

Storm At Danville

A severe storm visited Danville Monday afternoon with the fury of a cyclone, up-rooting many trees and blowing down several electric light and telephone poles and doing much damage in general throughout the city and to the crops surrounding. An extremely heavy rain fell for an hour which stopped abruptly.

Charged with Serious Crime

James Cole, a contractor on the new line of road from Winchester to Irvine, has been arrested on a serious charge committed against two young girls, sisters, by the name of Sons, living in Clay City, Kentucky. The charge is seduction. Cole was arrested and taken to Clay City to await trial.

Police Court Can't Try Pistol Toting Cases

Circuit Judge Hanberry, of Hopkinsville, has decided in the habeas corpus proceedings brought before him, that police courts, under the new law, have no jurisdiction to try cases for carrying concealed deadly weapons. The City Attorney agreed with Judge Hanberry on this point.

The fire which started in the feed pens of the Bourbon Stock Yards at Louisville last night, destroyed a third of that plant, 40 L. & N. cars, some which were loaded with oil, cremated 1000 sheep, and damaged more than a score of cattle. The total loss is estimated at \$250,000.

Many substantial citizens took advantage of our special introductory offer of the Madisonian for this month at 50c a year. This offer is good only for August and positively will not be extended or repeated.—You should hurry. See advertisement.

Mrs. Rufus Dunn, age 27, died at Winchester.



Reach the World by the Bell System

IN these days of enlightenment, each progressive community welcomes every means of communication with its neighbors.

The moat, the draw-bridge and the outer-wall have been swept away and replaced by highways and railroads extending in every direction.

The Bell Telephone system is the greatest neighbor-maker. It not only promotes social and business intercourse in each community, but extends that activity far beyond its borders.

City boundaries and state lines are no barriers to intercommunication in the Bell system, which includes more than 7,500,000 telephones, each one a Long Distance station, and over 12,000,000 miles of telephone highways reaching over 70,000 communities.

When You Telephone, Smile

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

42 South Pryor St. Atlanta, Ga.



Telephone all social news to 638.
—Anna D. Lilly, Social Editor

JOY OF LIFE

(Life)

When life is all sunshine and laughter, and happiness sparkles like wine, why fret about what may come after. Or dwell with regret on "long synd"? Drink deep of the goblet of gladness. Let youth have its fling while you may. Let youth may bring with it sadness. So take "all it's worth" from today!

So long as the glad sun is shining, so long as the stars glimmer bright, 'twere folly to waste in repining the hours that were made for delight, so long as you hear the birds singing, so long as fair flowers bloom in May, let voices with laughter be ringing. And work be the best form of "play".

BALLEW BROADDUS

Mr. B. J. Broadbush and Miss Edna Ballew were married last Wednesday afternoon at about 4 o'clock at the home of the bride, Mr. Geo. W. Ballew, near Terrell, this county. Only the immediate friends of the family were present. After the ceremony the happy couple boarded the 5 o'clock Express and went north to spend their honeymoon. On their return they will go to housekeeping on the farm of Mr. Broadbush.

Mr. Broadbush is a progressive, energetic young farmer with splendid habits and with a bright future. His wife, Miss Edna, is a very attractive and handsome young woman with many accomplishments. We extend congratulations to the happy couple.

SURPRISE WEDDING

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Jim K. Reeves and Miss Bobbie Sims both of this county, were quietly married at the residence of Rev. W. M. Williams, of this city. The wedding came as quite a surprise to the parents of the bride, as she had not divulged her secret. Miss Sims is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Sims, of this county, and is a very attractive young lady. The groom is a son of H. K. Reeves, of Union City, and is a prosperous farmer.

50c A Year

FOR THE MADISONIAN DURING AUGUST ONLY, and LIMITED TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS IN MADISON COUNTY, POSITIVELY THIS OFFER WILL NOT BE REPEATED. NOR WILL THE TIME BE EXTENDED.

DURING the month of August, while the season is dull, The Madisonian is offering SPECIAL Cuts on job printing.

A COMBINATION ORDER OF 500 L.H.S. AND 500 ENVELOPES, \$3.50. GOOD BOND PAPER. TRY US

tendance was large and many outside visitors were present, among whom were Misses Evelyn Van Meter and Mary Landrum, of Lexington, and Mr. Harry Stuckey, who were the guests of Mr. Harry Hanger; Miss Harriette McCreary, the guest of Miss Elizabeth Shackelford; Miss Stearns, who is visiting Miss Margarette Covington; and Mr. Bryant, of Philadelphia, who is the guest of Mr. William Burnam.

The promoters of the dance were Mr. William Collins and Mr. John Edmund Powell. The opera house orchestra furnished the music. An enjoyable evening was spent.

Personal

Phone 638 or 659 for all personal items

Mrs. Jeff Stone is visiting Mrs. E. E. Land at Nicholasville.

Miss Rowena Johnson, of Harrodsburg, has returned to her home after a visit to Richmond friends.

Mrs. Margaret Watts and daughter Miss Fannie are here for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William McClure are visiting Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Jasper, Mrs. Jasper, of Danville is also here for a visit.

Dr. and Mrs. Smoot leave Wednesday for a trip to Pineville.

Miss Harriet McCreary motored over from Frankfort Friday and was the guest of Miss Elizabeth Shackelford for the dance.

Miss Jane Goodloe has been the guest of Miss Jane D. Stockton.

Miss Amanda Turner, of Danville, is the guest of friends in this city.

Prof. D. W. Bridges and bride are at home after a short trip.

Mr. Thompson Burnam, Jr., is the guest of Mr. Vincent Bartlett in Lawrenceburg.

Mr. J. J. Gobson, of Pineville, was in the city several days last week. He is under treatment of the Drs. Gibson of this, and is much improved.

Misses Duncan and Tindler have been the guests of Miss Dorothy Perry the past week.

Misses Cluxton and Veatch have returned to their homes in Lexington after a visit to Miss Mary Louise Deatherage.

Miss Margaret Parish is at home after a stay of several weeks at Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Vernon Leer are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Neal.

Mrs. D. B. Shackelford chaperoned a very enjoyable swimming party to Valley View on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Smith are at Conway for the summer.

Miss Mollie Fife is in Michlgar for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Grider, Mrs. C. H. Holton and Miss Von Sayon, of Cincinnati, were visitors in Berea recently.

Mr. A. B. Paris, State Bank Inspector, was in Berea the past week.

Mr. J. M. Early, of Berea, was in the city last week on business.

Capt. Carlo Brittain, of the U. S. Navy, has been spending several days with his sister Mrs. T. J. Hoskins, at Pineville.

Mr. Vincent Bartlett and sister, Miss Henrietta, will return home with Mr. Thompson Burnam for a visit of a week.

Mrs. C. G. Crooks, of Danville has been the guest of her mother Mrs. Elizabeth Crow.

Mrs. S. D. Parish and Mrs. Davis, of Campbellsville, are at Swango Springs.

Miss Belle Bennett, Misses Mary and Isabelle Bennett, and Mrs. Thomas J. Smith of Frankfort, are at Lake Chautauqua, N. Y.

Mrs. Sallie Yates McKee who has been quite sick at the Good Samaritan Hospital is rapidly improving.

Mrs. W. J. Collins has as her guest Dr. and Mrs. Phelps, of Grand Junction, Col.

Miss Anna B. Cohen spent the past week with friends in Nicholasville and Lexington.

Miss Allie Vaught, of Somerset, and Miss Anna Hamilton, of Richmond, are visiting Miss Mabel Ewen this week.

Misses Margaret Arnold and Frances Head were the guests of Miss Ella Buchanan for the dance Friday evening.

Miss Hattie Jones, of Denver, Col., who has been visiting her brother Mr. W. D. Jones and family, of this city, is in Lancaster this week the guest of Mrs. Alex Walker and other relatives.

Mrs. Charlie Terrill attended the Berea Fair on Friday.

Attorney C. C. Wallace, of Richmond, former postmaster, was here Thursday on legal business. Although a Republican, Mr. Wallace is one of the best known men in the Blue Grass and stands high in Madison.—Winchester Democrat.

Mrs. Ann Walker and Miss Frances Geiger, of Huntington, W. Va., who have been the guests of Mrs. Jas. Burnside for the past few weeks have gone to Lancaster to visit relatives.

Miss Matlack, of Lexington, is the guest of friends in the city.

Miss Kathryn Pittman, of Madison county, was the popular guest of Miss Cora Little for the Fair.—Mt. Sterling Advocate.

Miss Leila Henson has returned to her home in Carlisle after attending the summer term at the E. K. S. N.

Mrs. George D. White and son, of Nashville, are in the city for several weeks and have rooms at Madison Institute.

We have just received a card from Dr. G. G. Edwards who is in Berlin taking a special medical course. We are glad to note that he is having a very pleasant as well as profitable trip.

Mr. T. H. Parks, of White Hall, purchased a Ford touring car last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hill and children, of Irvine, were visitors in our city several days the past week.

Mrs. James A. Moores and Mrs. T. S. Todd are at Swango Springs.

Mrs. Geo. T. Bogard left Sunday for Virginia where he will take charge of the

Try Us with Your Washing

NORMAL CITY LAUNDRY

PHONE 7 OFFICE 239

LAUNDRY

Miss Ruth Crow, who has been a teacher in the Caldwell High School of this city for several years, has been elected to a position in the city school at Danville. Miss Crow is one of our most able teachers and we regret to lose her very much.

Mrs. Robt. Terrill and children Misses Elizabeth and Louise and William Terrill were the guest of friends in Berea last week and attended the Berea Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Whittington are in Ohio visiting relatives and friends.

Misses Kate and Laura Schmidt are spending several weeks in Richmond, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. McGaughey have returned from Canada.

Mrs. R. H. Green and son of Louisville, came Saturday to spend the week with Mrs. H. C. Jasper.

Miss Josephine Chenault who is teaching in Woodford county spent Sunday with her parents Hon. and Mrs. D. M. Chenault.

Miss Mary Katherine Jasper entertained with an Alhambra party, on Monday afternoon in honor of her cousin Master Robert Green of Louisville.

Mrs. George White and son, John, are at Madison Institute for the summer.

Miss Ellen Walker will leave this week for Conway, where she has accepted a position to teach.

Miss Lucy Walker has as her guest Miss Geiger of Lancaster.

Judge J. M. Benton, of Winchester, was mixing with the court day crowd.

Hon. Jon. D. Winn, of Irvine, was a court day visitor.

Mrs. Mary Bates Miller accompanied Miss Ellen Gibson Miller and Miss Lucy Doty to Lexington Wednesday, where they took their departure for a trip on the lakes.

Mr. V. V. Packard, of Frankfort, is in the city.

Mr. Robt. McCreary and children are at home for a few days.

Gov. James B. McCreary spent a few days in city last week.

Mrs. Emmett M. Dickson was called Thursday to the bedside of her father, Dr. L. H. Blanton, in Danville who is very ill.—Paris Democrat.

Mr. Jesse Doty, of Lancaster, was in the city Saturday to see his son, William Doty, who is ill at the P.A.C. Infirmary.

Mrs. Robt. Bruce, of Stanford, spent the week-end with relatives here.

Mrs. James Burnside returned from Lancaster Saturday, where she has been the guest of relatives.

Mr. C. Clay of Paris, is the guest of Mrs. W. R. Shackelford.

Mr. Bryant, of Philadelphia, is the guest of William Burnam.

Miss Lillie Burdett, of Stanford, has returned to her home after several weeks stay in Richmond.

Miss Van Greenleaf is the guest of Mrs. Durand Whipple in Paris.

Mrs. Percy Reed, of this city, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Mary A. Patton, in Paris.

T. M. Wells, wife and daughter, of Frankfort, are in the city.

Mr. Chas. Rogers and sons George and Jesse, of Frankfort, came up to vote for Gov. McCreary Saturday.

Our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. J. H. Kennedy, of Frankfort, came up to vote for his old friend Gov. McCreary.

Mrs. R. C. Parsons has returned from a several days visit to relatives in Parkville and Danville.

Miss Alice Hobson, of Frankfort is the guest of her mother, Mrs. V. H. Hobson, on Woodland Avenue.

Mrs. James W. Hamilton has returned from a visit to Mr. Alexander at Waco.

Miss Mary Barrett Smith has as her guest Miss Elizabeth Ratcliff, of Sharpsburg.

Mr. Robert McCreary spent the week end with Miss Elizabeth Shackelford.

Miss Elizabeth Stearns is the guest of Miss Margaret Covington.

Mr. Snead has returned to his home in Lynchburg Va., after a visit to Miss Russell Stouffer.

Mr. Frank Corzelli has been the guest of friends in Harrodsburg for the past week.

Miss Sue Warnack, of Cincinnati, is the guest of her mother Mrs. Sparks on Fourth street.

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A GREAT SWEEP OUT Sale

Of Men's and Women's Shpes and Slippers. Also Boys and Children's.

This Sale Begins Saturday, Aug. 1. Our store will be closed Friday, July 31st, arranging for sale. Nothing charged at this sale, except at regular prices. So bring your money with you.

Below are a few of the SPECIAL PRICES:

Men's \$6 low shoes	\$4.75	Women's \$5.00 low shoes	\$3.85
" \$5 low shoes	\$3.85	" \$4.00 low shoes	\$3.15
" \$4 low shoes	\$3.15	" \$3.50 low shoes	\$2.75
" \$3.50 low shoes	\$2.75	" \$3.00 low shoes	\$2.35
" \$3.00 low shoes	\$2.25	" \$2.50 low shoes	\$1.95

Any Straw Hat in The House for **\$1.00**

Many other Reductions too Numerous to Mention here
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OLDHAM & HARBER

Modern Chivalry

By DONALD CHAMBERLIN

I was sitting on the porch with Farmer Griggs, while his daughter, Phyllis, surrounded by a group of children, was reading to them stories of the age of chivalry. Her father and I could hear her, and while she read how Sir Somebody charged upon Sir Somebody Else in a contest for the Lady What's-her-name I noticed that the farmer's eye lit up, and he seemed to be rapt in reminiscence.

"They don't do such things now that a-way," he said when the story was finished, "but it's just as natural for men to fight for women today as it was then. But they're girly young fellows, and the girls is young too. I had a scrap like that when I was a youngster. I heard one day that there was to be a dance in a barn six or seven miles down the road. After supper I started to walk it."

"What," I interrupted, "walk seven miles, dance all the evening and walk seven miles back?"

"Oh, I didn't mind a little thing like that then! I was young and tough. I needed to keep my muscles active; there was so much vim in 'em. When I got to the barn some fiddlers was puttin' some boards on barrels to make music for the people to dance. While they was tunin' up the dancers was comin' in."

"Purty soon they began to dance, but I didn't know any of the gals, and I was afeared to ask 'em to dance with me. After awhile a black eyed gal, seen' that I was left out in the cold, said to me, 'smilin', 'Why don't you dance?' and I says, 'Cause I don't know nobody to dance with.' And she says, 'Won't I do?' And I says, 'You bet.' I put my arm around her waist, and we spun around that barn floor like a flywheel of a cuttin' machine with the beltin' off."

"When the music stopped we went off into a dark corner and set till it commenced ag'in. I asked the gal if she would dance with me some more, and she said she didn't mind. We was gettin' up to start off when a feller came up and said the gal was engaged to him for that dance. She said she didn't remember any engagement with him, so I put my arm around her, and we walked away."

"Not wishin' to take up the hull of her time, when the dance was over I told her I would go and get a cup o' water—just for an excuse, you know—though I would have liked to stay with her the rest of the evening. I hadn't gone far before the feller that said the gal was engaged to dance with him come up to me, and he said, says he: 'See here, mister, if you want to monopolize the belle o' this yer county you got to fight for her.'"

"I don't want to monopolize any one," says I, "leastways any one that don't want to be monopolized, but I don't want none of your sass."

"That wan't exactly like Sir Somebody or Other in the story would put it, but I mean it just the same. The feller didn't throw down his mailed glove, neither, but he was spilin' for a fight, and first thing I knowed he gave me a jaw breaker. Then some of the managers o' the ball that was standin' by interferred and said we couldn't fight there; we must go outside. So we went out, and all the men followed us. The gals, findin' themselves without the men, thort they might as well see the fun, and they come out too."

"The moon was full that night and shone like a big round silver dollar. The feller I was to fight—he called him Buck—was six feet high to my five feet eight. If the gal he was to fight for was the belle o' the county he was the bully. He'd licked every man he could get to fight him just as that Sir What-d'ye-call-him in the story had vanquished all the other knights. I wasn't so big as he was, but I was all fired tough. My arms was like a wild-cat's fore legs. When I seen the gals gatherin' around I looked for the one that the fight was about. I saw her standin' with her face squared to the moon, and she gave me a smile that put enough vim in me to tackle a grizzly."

"I couldn't give you much of an account of the fight 'cause it was twenty-five years ago and a rough and tumble scrap anyway. Didn't neither of us know how to box, and we just slugged at each other like two wind-mills whose wings had got mixed from bein' too close together. Once in awhile when I felt discouraged under a sledge-hammer blow the feller got in on me I'd look for a smile from the girl. She'd give me one, and I'd start in ag'in purty nigh as fresh as ever."

"The big feller was more ponderous-like than me, but he didn't have my steel muscles, and he didn't have my wind. After awhile he began to breathe the kind o' hard, and at last he was hittin' wild. I was as fresh as ever, and when I saw he was givin' out I just waited awhile till he got well tuckered, then landed a blow on his jaw that sent him sprawlin' on the dirt."

"Just then a rooster tuk it into his head to crow in the middle o' the night, and everybody lifted. We went into the barn, the fiddlers struck up, and I danced with the gal I'd fought for."

"What became of her?" I asked. "She's in the kitchen there bollin' doughnuts."

"Oh, I see! Quite a romance."

"Not much like them tournaments, but really the same thing after all."

THE SQUARE DEAL

Selfishness assumes many forms, and in every one of them may be found the desire to grasp some fancied means of happiness, even at the expense of others. Many things innocently pleasurable in themselves when they come to us in a rightful manner turn into guilty and fraudulent possessions when sought and gained through the losses or pain of others.

DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS



HE LEARNED HIS VALUE.

A tourist in Scotland came to a wide ferry. It was stormy and the wind was constantly increasing. The Scotch ferryman agreed to take the tourist across, but told him to wait until he had first taken a cow across. When he had returned and started across with the traveler the latter became curious.

"Will you tell me why you took the cow across and made me wait?" he asked.

"Well, now," explained the ferryman, "you see, the cow was valuable, and I feared the wind would increase so the boat might upset on the second trip!"—Youth's Companion.

Jake's Bad Luck.

"Here," said the proprietor of the place, "is a little gift for you and Jake. Each bottle is the finest old rye. You drop in at Jake's on your way and give him his, will you?"

"Sure," replied the grateful one.

On his way he fell and broke one bottle.

"Poor Jake," he murmured, picking himself up.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Caught.

Mrs. Peck—John Henry, did you mail that letter?

J. Henry—Yes, my dear. I—er—held it in my hand all the way to the mail box. I didn't even put it in my pocket. I remember distinctly, he—cause—

Mrs. Peck—That will do, John Henry. I gave you no letter to mail.—Judge.

The New Eligibility.

"So you want to marry my daughter? Well, sir, I've figured out every exemption possible. I've had the best legal advice that money would secure. I've done everything I could to dodge it—and I still find that I can't entirely escape paying an income tax."—She's yours.—Judge.

Promoting Interest.

"I suppose you are aware that the senate is sometimes criticized for being slow?"

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "We want to keep American citizens interested in their government. By being slow we manage to create a little suspense."

No News to Her.

"Dearest," he said, "I couldn't live without you!"

"I know you couldn't," she replied. "That is why I felt so sorry for you the other day when father threatened to cut off my allowance just because we had been married for a year."—Judge.

RECOGNIZING HIS LIMIT.



Miss Edith—Let me see—what's that quotation about a nod being as good as a wink, and so forth?

De Sapp—Why—er—I can't think—Edith—Oh! I know that. I'm asking you to try to remember.

Help.

Now, 30-button boots for girls is fashion's latest crack. Friend wife won't wear a pair unless they button up the back.

Easiest Thing He Does.

Bacon—To make a barber's work easier there has been invented a bicycle saddle stool, supported on wheels to swing around a chair.

Egbert—How is that going to make his work easier?

"Why, he can talk better when he's sitting down, I guess."

An Outrage.

Pa—The nerve of this geek! Here's a Chinese who says that he doesn't like the American women because they are so much like the American men.

Ma—The idea! He ought to be lynched! That's a positive insult to American womanhood.

We will not carry vulgar advertisements. Our paper shall be maintained on the lofty plane "Every word fit for your daughter to read to her sweetheart." Your name on our list will help us do this.

Our Query and Reply Department

In what direction will a ship sail when passing through the Panama canal? A ship passing through the Panama canal from the Pacific ocean would sail mainly in a northwesterly direction, going due north in the latter part of the course. Going the other way the direction would be reversed.

Do all churches observe the same fast days?

No. Some do not observe any, except an occasional proclamation by the civil authorities. The Roman Catholic days of fasting are the forty days of Lent, the Ember days, the Fridays of the four weeks in Advent and certain vigils or evenings prior to the greater feasts, while all Fridays of the year are days of abstinence from flesh meat. In the American Episcopal church the days of fasting or abstinence to be observed, according to the Book of Common Prayer, are the forty days of Lent, the Ember days, the three Rogation days and all the Fridays of the year, except Christmas day. In the Greek church the four principal fasts are those of Lent, the week succeeding Whitsuntide, the fortnight before the Assumption and forty days before Christmas.

(1) In what year did the Boer war start and how long did it last? (2) When was the Johnston flood?

1. It was begun Oct. 10, 1899, and ended May 31, 1902. 2. May 30, 1889.

What are the zodiacal signs and how did they originate?

They are a part of a crude system of astronomy devised by the ancients. The zodiac is an imaginary highway in the heavens. The apparent path of the sun in the heavens is along an elliptic, which is inclined 23 degrees 27 minutes to the celestial equator. A belt 16 degrees wide, 8 degrees on each side of the elliptic, within which are comprised the path of the moon and all of the planets known to the ancients, is known as the zodiac. This belt is divided into twelve signs of the zodiac, each 30 degrees in length. The first of these signs begins at the point when the sun's path crosses the equator (when moving north in the spring) and is known as the sign of Aries, and the point of crossing is known as the vernal or spring equinox. The point where the sun's path crosses the equator when returning south in the fall is known as the autumnal equinox, and is the beginning of the sign Libra. The zodiacal signs are arbitrary symbols representing Aries, the ram; Taurus, the bull; Gemini, the twins; Cancer, the crab; Leo, the lion; Virgo, the virgin; Libra, the balance; Scorpio, the scorpion; Sagittarius, the archer; Capricornus, the goat; Aquarius, the water carrier, and Pisces, the fishes. Although these signs and symbols belong to a primitive and obsolete system, the phrases are still convenient.

CAPTAIN G. W. KLINE.



Photo by American Press Association.

Captain George W. Kline commands the Vermont of the Second division of the Atlantic fleet. The Vermont has twenty-four guns, is of 16,000 tons and 16,000 horsepower.

Both Hot and Cold.

"Have you hot and cold water in your house?"

"Have we? The cold water is always being poured on you, and as for the hot water, you're never out of it!"—Baltimore American.

Getting Even.

Gibbs—Does your wife ever scold when you have been out late at the club? Dinah—Never! She merely gets up at 4 o'clock the next morning and practices on the piano, and I daren't say a word.—Boston Transcript.

When was the so called Black Hawk war and what became of the Indian chief of that name?

The Black Hawk war was not much of a war, but it created a big scare along the frontier, including some of the western and even central counties of Indiana. By a treaty signed at Prairie du Chien, Wis., in 1830 the Sac and Fox Indians ceded all their lands in Illinois and Wisconsin to the United States. Black Hawk, a noted chief of the tribe, refused to abide by the treaty and made war on the whites. In 1831 he attacked some Illinois villages, and in 1832 he renewed hostilities with a stronger force. He and his warriors were driven back into Wisconsin, and on Aug. 1, 1832, he was defeated in the battle of Bad Axe river, and a few days later he was captured. He was confined in Fort Monroe. In 1833 he was liberated, and Oct. 3, 1833, he died in Iowa and was buried on the banks of the Des Moines river. His remains were afterward stolen and carried away, but they were recovered by the governor of Iowa and placed in the museum of the Historical society at Burlington, where they were finally destroyed by fire. Troops for the Black Hawk war were raised at Indianapolis and Lafayette and started for the scene of hostilities, but never reached it. They returned covered with dust and good natured ridicule.

Is there a higher cataraet or waterfall in the world than Niagara?

There is one in South America much higher and greater in every respect. A cataraet on the Iguazu river, which partly separates Brazil from Argentina, has a sheer fall of 210 feet; that of Niagara being 167 feet, and the Iguazu cataraet is 13,123 feet wide, or about two and a half times as wide as Niagara. It is estimated that 100,000,000 tons of water pass over the falls in an hour. A like estimate gives the falls of Iguazu 140,000,000 tons.

What is meant by Ember and Rogation days?

They are certain periods of the year devoted by ecclesiastical authority to prayer and fasting. Ember days (twelve annually), about the beginning of the four seasons, are the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, in spring; after the first of Pentecost (Whitsunday), in summer; after the festival of the Holy Cross, autumn; after the festival of St. Lucia, winter. Ember weeks are the weeks in which the Ember days appear. Rogation days occur on the feast of St. Mark, April 25, and on the three days immediately preceding Ascension day.

Has human hair ever been known to grow after the person dies?

Such instances have been reported from time to time, but it is doubtful if one could find any confirmation for them.

THE MOTHER OF BEARDED MEN.

I AM the mother of bearded men, and the times that I called them by When I watched their sleep in their cradles and nuzzled each tear and sigh.

Are known and spoken where men meet men and life moves swift along. For they do their share of the world's work, and they are sure and strong.

Clear are their eyes and their glances kind as when their years were few; Deep voices call me mother, and the tones are gentle and true; They give me love and honor, though they are wiser now than I.

But I think of the little children who sleep in my arms and I sigh. Oh, I could not hold them dearer, and I would not turn them back To wander again through life's thorny maze and again to climb its track.

But when the lonely evening comes and no one has need of me It's, oh, for the little children who once leaned upon my knee!—Ninette M. Lowater.

BITTERNESS.

Bad temper is its own scourge. Few things are bitterer than to feel bitter. A man's venom poisons himself more than his victim.—Buxton.

Anything to Sell, Buy or Exchange? ADVERTISE

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

SOFT SHELL CRABS.

LUNCH. Creamed Crab Meat. Buttered Toast. Fresh Fruit. Cocoa or Tea.

DURING the summer, when crabs shed their shells and the so called soft shelled crabs are to be had, this shellfish is very popular. The soft shelled crab is only the ordinary crab taken after it has shed its old shell and before the new shell has had time to grow.

With Tartare Sauce.

Crab Croquette.—Take a pint of boiled crab meat. Add to it a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a dash of salt, pepper and grated nutmeg. Heat a cupful of milk and add one tablespoonful of butter rubbed into two tablespoonfuls of flour. Cook until smooth. Add the beaten yolks of two eggs and stir for a minute. Take from the fire and stir in the crab meat and set away to cool. When perfectly cold shape in cakes or balls. Roll in cracker crumbs, then brush with egg, dip again in fine cracker crumbs and plunge into deep boiling fat and fry a deep golden brown. Serve with sauce tartare—that is, mayonnaise to which have been added chopped pickled cucumbers.

Daintily Broiled.

Broiled Soft Shell Crabs.—Choose large fine crabs, dip in melted butter and season lightly with salt and pepper. Arrange on a gridiron and broil until they are a delicate brown. Turn them from side to side every few minutes. Arrange on rounds of toast and pour over them hot melted butter flavored with a little lemon juice and chopped parsley.

Fish and Vegetable.

Crab and Tomato Sandwich.—Toast bread on the outside and fill with a large slice of ripe tomato browned in butter or broiled nicely and either buttered crab meat or a soft shell crab fattened in a double broiler and broiled over hot coals, basting with butter. Serve this sandwich hot of course.

In restaurants where this is a specialty the crabs are first cooked in a treacle—richly smothered by steam over a mixture of condiments so that the natural moisture and delicacy of flavor are preserved with the added piquancy from the condiments.

Anna Thompson.

RIMED QUOTATIONS.

Sin may be clasped so close we cannot see its face.—Frensh.

Vile intercourse where virtue has no place;—Somerville.

Then keep each passion down, however dear, —Thomson.

Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear. —Byron.

Her sensual snares let faithless pleasure lay, —Smollett.

With craft and skill to ruin and betray. —Crabbe.

CAPTAIN R. L. RUSSELL.

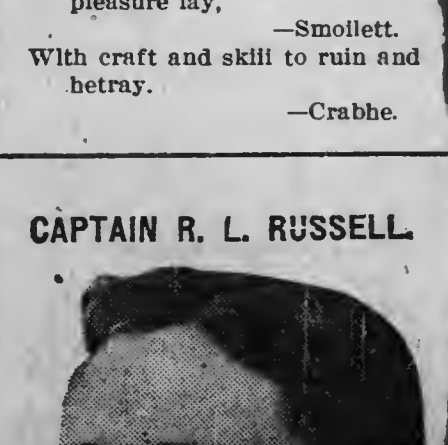


Photo by American Press Association.

The South Carolina of the Second division of the Atlantic fleet carries eight twelve-inch guns and is in command of Captain Robert L. Russell.

ONE ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT MAKE YOU A FORTUNE, BUT IT WILL SERVE AS A STONE IN THE FOUNDATION OF BUSINESS SUCCESS.

Nothing is more enjoyable than porch pillows for the hammock or easy chairs, and a balsam pillow is more delightful than any other.

The odor quiets the nerves, refreshes the tired one and induces a restful nap. A pretty slip for such a pillow is best made of tan linen with a pine tree cross stitched upon it.

THE BEST WAY NOT TO WORRY IS 12 POSTCARDS.

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No, Father's Joy-wagon can hardly be classed as a whirlwind



FETCHING MODEL.

Smart Gown With Plaited Skirt and Short Overskirt.



APRICOT CRAPE GOWN.

The box plait, so long treated with disdain, has not only returned, but is occupying a place of popularity in the fashions of the season. On the gown of apricot colored Canton crape lined here the foundation skirt is closely box plaited and is topped by a plain little overskirt fastened in front by bullet shaped yellow buttons, edged with white. On the bodice the low shoulder line is evident. High buttoned boots with light tan suede tops add the finishing touch.

BEAUTIFUL LINENS.

Cottons, Too, of Rare Attractiveness For Summer Suits.

This season it is somewhat difficult to distinguish between linen and cotton in the heavier weavings, as they appear so similar, and many of them are provided with the excellent mercerized finish which not only gives them a silky appearance, but renders them less easily creased.

The principal weavings for tailor cut linen suits are the fine twill known as gabardine, ottoman, poplin, tussah and the neat surface that was originally seen in easement cloth. Most of these come in double width (forty inches) and in charming colors—mauve, linen green, dark and sage blue, delicate gray and beige tints, old rose and shrimp pink.

An ultra smart linen suit was seen the other day made of shrimp pink linen, the skirt with a very deep tunic set in large plaits and finished with white pipings and buttons down the front. The simply cut and loose coat was also piped. Admirable new touches were provided by the little knitted blouse and the striped white and black collar and cuffs. The black Napoleon hat worn with this costume was of hemp, with roses in the cleft crown.

Rubberized Bathing Caps.

Bathing caps that are especially desirable have visors of rubberized silk mounted on a stiff frame. These caps would save much discomfort from the bright sunlight of the seashore. Some very pretty bathing caps, made of the rubberized silk, are shirred into a rosette over each ear.

The small corsage bouquets of rubber flowers that made their appearance last year are still in evidence for the bath, and sometimes rubber flowers are used as trimming for bathing caps.

Porch Pillows.

Nothing is more enjoyable than porch pillows for the hammock or easy chairs, and a balsam pillow is more delightful than any other.

The odor quiets the nerves, refreshes the tired one and induces a restful nap. A pretty slip for such a pillow is best made of tan linen with a pine tree cross stitched upon it.

ONE ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT MAKE YOU A FORTUNE, BUT IT WILL SERVE AS A STONE IN THE FOUNDATION OF BUSINESS SUCCESS.

THE BEST WAY NOT TO WORRY IS 12 POSTCARDS.

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SAYINGS OF SAGES.

Resentment seems to have been given us by nature for defense and for defense only. It is the safeguard of justice and the security of innocence.—Adam Smith.

The irresolute man is lifted from one place to another and hath no place left to reason. He flecks from one egg to another, so hatcheth nothing, but addles all his actions.—Petham.

Where necessity ends, curiosity begins, and no sooner are we supplied with everything that nature can demand than we sit down to contrive artificial appetites.—Johnson.

FASHION HINT

By JUDIC CHOLLET

Norfolk styles are always becoming to young girls and to women of girlish figures.

This one is distinctly new, made with a ripped skirt portion that provides the fashionable flare. It can be worn either with a belt of the material or one of leather. Pockets are inserted at the edge of the belt, and the flaps are buttoned over them.

Coats of the kind are made from tweed, Scotch mixtures, chevrons and

the like and are smart for general wear, for traveling and for motor.

For the thirteen year size the coat will require four and one-fourth yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, with one-eighth yard twenty-one inches wide for collar.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes for girls of sixteen and eighteen years and for small women. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 827, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage. When ordering use coupon.

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The MARSHAL

MARY RAYMOND SHIPMAN ANDREWS
AUTHOR OF THE PERFECT TRIBUTE, THE BETTER TREASURE, ETC.
ILLUSTRATIONS BY ELLSWORTH YOUNG
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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Francis Beaupre, a peasant babe of three years, after an amusing incident the night of his birth, is made a Chevalier of France by the Emperor Napoleon, in the home of the last emperor in the village of Viqueux, France, where the emperor had briefly stopped to hold a council of war. Napoleon prophesied that the boy might one day be a marshal of France under another Bonaparte.

CHAPTER II—At the age of ten Francis meets a stranger who is astonished when the boy tells him he may one day be a marshal of France under another Napoleon.

CHAPTER III—Francis demonstrates his nerve by climbing a lofty church steeple. This deed is witnessed by the stranger who marvels at the boy's greatness and asks him to visit him at the Chateau.

CHAPTER IV—Francis visits General the Baron Giscard at the Chateau. The boy's seven-year-old daughter, lives at the Chateau. A soldier of the Empire under Napoleon meets the boy's inattention with stories of his campaigns with the emperor.

CHAPTER V—Francis's father loses his possessions in a game of chance.

CHAPTER VI—The general offers Francis a home at the Chateau. The boy refuses to leave his parents, but in the end becomes a captive for the general and learns of the friendship between the general and Marquis Zappi, who camped with the general under Napoleon.

CHAPTER VII—Marquis Zappi and son, Pietro, arrive at the Chateau. The general agrees to care for the Marquis' son while the former goes to America.

CHAPTER VIII—Francis shows marked attention to Marquis Zappi because he once saved the life of the general. The Marquis before leaving for America asks the boy to be a friend of his son. Francis solemnly promises.

CHAPTER IX—Francis goes to the Chateau to live. Marquis Zappi dies leaving Pietro as a ward to the general. Alize, Pietro and Francis meet a strange boy who proves to be Prince Louis Napoleon. Francis saves his life.

CHAPTER X—The general discovers Francis loves Alize, and extracts a promise from him that he will not interfere between the girl and Pietro.

CHAPTER XI—Francis goes to Italy to see his father. He has an interview with Alize before leaving and nearly reveals his love for her.

Francis spoke slowly. "I am afraid—I must not, Alize. I am going to the farm tonight."

"No," said Francis, "I have not forgotten—no, indeed. But I am going away tomorrow, Alize."

"Going away?" Alize turned sharply, and her deep blue glance searched his eyes. "What do you mean, Francis?"

"To the farm," Alize looked at him in surprise. "But you were not to go over till tomorrow. My father and I will ride over with you. Have you forgotten?"

"No," said Francis, "I have not forgotten—no, indeed. But I am going away tomorrow, Alize."

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"Send Fritz to me," the queen ordered, and a moment later the young man who was for years the confidential servant of Hortense, who knew more of the history of her middle years, perhaps, than any other, stood before her. "Fritz, when does a packet sail for Cortu?" she demanded.

Fritz Rickenbach considered it his business to know everything. "Tonight," said Fritz, "he answered unhesitatingly."

"You will see that the luggage of Prince Louis is on board, and that a carriage is ready to take him there," she ordered.

"But yes, your Majesty," Fritz still stood regarding her seriously. "It is a great happiness to me, your Majesty, that his Highness is well enough to travel."

Fritz knew perfectly that there was a complication somewhere, and wanted to know what it was. His curiosity was patent, but his deep interest in the affairs of his people could not be an impertinence, and the Queen smiled at him.

"You shall know about it, Fritz," she said. "The Austrians are coming. The Prince can not be moved. If they take him, it means death. They must believe that he is gone, and it is for you and me to make them believe it, Fritz. You must get a passport signed by all of the authorities—that is easy today; you must engage his place in the packet for tonight; you must tell the servants—tell every one—that the Prince goes to Cortu, and you must see that the proper luggage is on board. It will be known that I stay, but they will not molest an ill woman. Do you understand the plan, Fritz?"

"But yes, your Majesty," Fritz answered with his face alight.

And so the packet sailed for Cortu, and all day before the sailing the servants of Hortense moved busily between the palace and the boat, carrying luggage and making arrangements. And only one or two knew the secret that Prince Louis Bonaparte had not sailed in the packet but lay tossing with fever in a little room beyond his mother's, carried there for greater privacy by Fritz and the doctor.

Two days later, as the Queen sat quietly by her boy's bedside, she heard that the vanguard of the Austrians had entered the city, and almost at once Fritz came to tell her that the palace in which she was staying had been chosen for the residence of the general commanding. The probability of this had not entered her mind; it seemed the last straw. The Austrian officer demanded the Queen's own chamber for his chief, but when the steward's wife told him the name of the lady who was in the room which had not been given up, he bowed deeply and said a word. It was another of those brotherhood accidents over which the friends of Hortense; it was an officer who had protected her years before at Dijon.

So for a week they lived side by side with their enemies and only a few feet lay between the Prince and capture, for his room was next that of the Austrian general, with but a double door between. It was a life of momentary anxiety, for the Queen feared each time the invalid spoke that they might recognize a man's voice; when he coughed she turned white. But at the end of the week Louis was at last well enough to go. He was to leave Ancona disguised as one of his mother's lackeys, the young Marquis Zappi was to put on another livery, and over the frontier they were both to travel and be the sons of Hortense traveling on the Englishman's passport.

CHAPTER XIII.
The Rue.

The day before the escape, as the Prince, weak and ill yet, lay in bed, word was brought that a messenger of the marquis wished to see the Queen.

"Let me see him too, my mother," the silent, grave young man begged. "It may be that I can help you. I wish to help."

In a moment Fritz introduced a slight alert person whose delicate face was made remarkable by a pair of eyes large and brilliant and full of visionary shadows, yet alive with fire. One saw first those uncommon eyes and then the man. If they had not been entirely concerned with his message they might have remarked that he trembled as he looked at the Prince's face; that his voice shook as he answered the Queen's question.

"I have the unhappiness, your Majesty, to bring you bad news," he said, speaking to her, but still gazing eagerly at the Prince. "The Marquis Zappi, my employer, is ill. He was taken suddenly last night, and today is much worse, and there is no chance that he can travel with your Majesty tomorrow."

The Queen threw out her hands with a gesture of helplessness. "What can we do?" she exclaimed. "Am I to plan and plan and have always an unconquerable obstacle? Can I not save my boy? I might have known that everything seemed too bright this morning, too good to be true. Yet it is not possible that after all they

and she went over and threw her arm about his neck. "Louis, don't let yourself be excited, dearest. They shall not take you. I can save you."

It was as if she put a spur to her brain; there was a moment's silence and the two ladies watched her brows drawing together under the concentration of her brain.

"Of course," she said suddenly, and laughed—a spontaneous laughter which seemed to flood her with youthfulness. She turned her blue glance swiftly on the newcomer, the slender boy with the luminous eyes. "You are in the employ of the Marquis Zappi, monsieur?"

"But yes, your Majesty. I am the secretary of Monsieur le Marquis. She paused a second, seemed to take stock of the young man, of his looks, his bearing, his accent.

"You are French. Have you a sympathy with the family of my son, with the Bonapartes?"

It was as if a door had been opened into a furnace, so the eyes blazed. "Your majesty, I would give my life for his highness," he said quietly. The impressive face of the young prince turned toward the speaker, and the half-bent heavy glance, which had the Napoleonic gift of holding a picture, rested on him attentively. Louis Bonaparte seemed to remember something.

"What is your name, monsieur?" he asked, and it might have been noticed that his head lifted a little from the pillow as he waited for the answer.

"Francis Beaupre, sire," the young man seemed to be out of breath. "I am a peasant from the village of Viqueux, and I have seen your father, where was it? Not in Rome—no, in Switzerland—ah!" His hand flew out, and with that Francis was on his knee by the bedside, and had kissed the outstretched thin fingers, and the prince's other hand was on his shoulder fraternally.

"The old chateau of Viqueux—my playfellows, Francis. I told you then I was going to remember, didn't I?" Louis Napoleon demanded, laughing heartily. "Fritz, he said, 'I will let you from the falling wall. Do you remember the story of my runaway trip?'"

And Hortense, smiling, delighted to see her sad-faced boy so pleased and exhilarated, did remember, and was gracious and grateful to the young Frenchman. "It is a good omen to have you come to us today," she said with all the dazzling charm which she knew how to throw into a sentence. And then, eager with the headlong zest of a hunter for the game, she caught the thread which wore into the pattern of her scheming. "You would officer something to save him, would you not? You will take the place of the marquis and travel with us, tomorrow, and help me carry away the prince to safety?"

The dark young face was pale. "Your majesty, it is a happiness I had not dared to hope for yet."

"Yes," the prince demanded laconically. "He saved words always, this lad, but he always said his thought."

The other boy's face turned to him, and he answered very simply, "But yes, your highness. I have known all ways that I should have a part in your highness' fate."

In the gray dawn of the next morning there was a slight stir through the palace, and on between the lines of drowsy Austrian sentinels passed a procession of whose true character they were far from aware, else history had changed. The guard watched the departure; the sick lady—Hortense—late queen of Holland, as they all knew more or less clearly, drove away slowly in her traveling calèche, and on the box was a young man in the livery of a groom whom no one of the half-awake soldiers knew for Prince Louis Napoleon; in the middle of the second carriage sat another young man of two or three years younger who was, the queen's servants had been told, the Marquis Zappi. Their passports were examined and they went through the gates of the city without awakening the least suspicion.

Not once in all their dramatic series of escapes and disguises were Hortense and her sons betrayed, but they had to fear the indiscretion of their friends more than the malignity of their enemies, and this part of Italy was full of friends high and low.

And carried in four daises? There was a little story of the sword, a story also of the wonderful goodness of the emperor, which filled her majesty—permitting, it would like to tell to her, as also to the highnesses."

And, her majesty permitting, and the boys pleased and interested, the old cavalryman brought the sword and drew it from its sheath and gave it to each of them to handle, and called on them to remark how it was as keen and bright as it had ever been at Ulm or Austerlitz. He cleared his throat, strongly, for he tale.

"Mlad—her majesty—permitting," he began, "it was on a day two days after the great battle of Austerlitz. The country, as her majesty and the highnesses will remember, was in a most dangerous condition. Desperate hands—Why was it the landlord stopped?"

The party, caught by the fervor of his manner, stared at him, annoyed as the tale of the emperor, promising so well, halted at its beginning. The man stood as if drawn to his tiptoes, every muscle tense, his head turned toward the doorway, listening.

And suddenly they were aware of a stir, a growing noise; there were galloping horses; there was a jingle of harness, and voices coming near.

With a step backward the landlord flashed a glance from under bushy brows into the corridor toward the open door at the end, which gave on the court of the inn.

"Mon dieu!" He faced the three, standing startled. He spoke fast and low. "Madame, it is a squad of Austrian soldiers; they are upon us. What can we do?" He hesitated only a second. "Blue-bleu—my horse—saddled under the tree yonder—if one of the princes—if the prince—He glanced uncertainly from one lad to the other.

But the game was out of his hands. Quicker hands than his had caught the play. Francis Beaupre, the savior of the old cavalryman gleaming in his grasp, sprang to the doorway.

"It is monsieur there who is the prince," he explained rapidly to the landlord. "Hide him, take care of him—I will draw them away. When they are gone, see that the prince and the queen escape. That is for you; you are responsible."

There was the rush of a flying figure down the hallway, and out Francis dashed across a broken line of a dozen dismounted riders, straight toward the landlord's horse held by a groom under the trees. There was a shock of startled silence as the impetuous apparition, saber gleaming at wrist, shot across the court. Then there was a hubbub of voices, and a mass of uniformed figures fell toward him as he threw himself on the horse. A soldier caught at the bridle. The naked sword twinkled and the man was under Bleu-bleu's feet. For a second there was a vortex of men and a frantic horse, and riding the storm a buoyant figure of fury, flashing a blade, with infinite swiftness, this way and that. Then horse and lad shot out from the living canvas, streaked the background of trees a second and were gone, and the Austrian troops scrambled into their saddles to follow.

Through sun-spotted, breeze-tossed woods tore the chase; across a road was over a low fence, and still Francis led, but the heavy horses gained. It was a hopeless hunt, for the landlord's mount was no match for the big cavalry horses, yet the rider's light weight and clever horsemanship counted, and it was fully four miles from the inn when Bleu-bleu stumbled and fell at a ditch, and Francis pitched over his head. His head was short by now, and they were on him in a moment, in a mass; he was seized by a dozen burly Austrians.

The leader took a sharp look at him as he stood panting, staring defiantly. "What is this?" the Austrian demanded sternly, and wheeled to a trooper in a bunch. "Friedrich, thou knowest the cub of the Bonapartes. Is this lad her?"

And Friedrich lunged forward, gasping, for he had run his horse hard, and shook his head. "No, my captain. I have never seen this one."

The boy looked from one to another of the threatening group, smiling, composed in spite of his quick breathing. The captain took a step close to him and shook his fist in his face.

"You have fooled us, you young gamecock, have you? But wait. Do you know what we will do to you, you bantam of a Frenchman? Do you know how we will treat you for this, you Austrians?"

Color deepened in his cheeks, and Francis drew up his figure magnificently.

"You may do what you like, Messieurs," he said gallily. "It is for you; my part is done. The prince is safe."

CHAPTER XIV.
After Five Years.

The window of the cell was small, but it was low enough so that a man standing could see from it the vast sky and the sea-line six miles away, and by leaning close to the bars, the hill that sloped down into wooded country; beyond that the sand of the shore. The jailer stood close by the little window in the stormy sunset for a better light as he dropped the medicine.

"One—two," he counted the drops carefully up to nine, and then glanced at the prisoner on his cot in the corner, who tossed, and talked rapidly

in child's play. Nothing matters except that my life shall do its work. Even that is so small; but I have a great desire to do that. I believe I shall do that—I know it." And he fell to work on a book which he was planning, chapter by chapter, in his brain.

But, if he were to escape ever, the chance was increased infinitely by the going back and forth to the governor's room. A new governor might keep him shut up absolutely. It had been so while the count was away; then he had been ill, and the lieutenant in command would not let a doctor see him till he became delirious; that was the ordinary treatment of prisoners. Francis, thinking over these things on a day, felt with a sudden accent on the steady push of his longing for freedom, the conviction that he must get free before the count left, else opportunity and force for the effort would both be gone forever. And on that day Battista brought in his dinner meal with a look and a manner which Francis remarked.

"What is it, Battista?" he asked softly.

The man answered not a word, but turned and opened the door rapidly and looked out. "I thought I had left the water-pitcher. Ah, here it is—I am stupid," he spoke aloud. And then, finger on lip dramatically, he bent over the young man. "My son—the little Battista—has had a letter. The young master wishes him to come to him in France, to serve him. He is going in two days."

It was whispered quickly, and Battista stood erect.

"The signor's food will get cold if the signor does not eat it," he spoke gruffly. "I do not like to carry good food for prisoners who do not appreciate it. I shall bring less tomorrow."

But Francis, hardly hearing the surly tones, had his hand on Battista's arm, was whispering back eagerly. "Where does he go, in France?"

"To Viqueux," the low answer came. Francis sank back, tortured.

Going to Viqueux, the little Battista! From Castlefort! And he, Francis, must stay here in prison! His soul was wrung with a sudden wild homesickness. He wanted to see Alize, to see his mother, to see the general; to see the peaceful little village and the stream that ran through it, and the steep-arched bridge, and the poppy fields, and the corn! The gray castle with its red roofs, and the broad wood, and the dim, high-walled library, how he wanted to see it all! How his heart ached, madly, fiercely! This was the worst moment of all his captivity. And with that, Battista was over him, was murmuring words again. Something was slipped under the bedclothes.

"Paper—pens. The signor will write a letter this afternoon. And tomorrow little Battista will take it."

And the heart of Francis gave a sudden throb of joy as wild as its anguish.

It was whispered quickly.

guish. He could speak to them before he died; it might be they could save him. His hands stole to the package under the coarse blanket. It seemed as if in touching it he touched his mother and his sweetheart and his home.

TO BE CONTINUED

BATTLE OF BOYNE.

July the first in Oldbridge town. There was a grievous battle, Where many a man lay on the ground.

By cannons that did rattle, King James he pitched his tents between.

The lines for to retire, But King William threw his bombshells in.

And set them all on fire.

When we the Boyne began to cross, The enemy they descended, But few of our brave men were lost.

So stoutly we defended, The horse was the first that marched o'er; The foot soon followed after, But brave Duke Schomberg was no more.

By crossing over the water, Then stoutly we the Boyne did cross To give the enemy battle. Our cannon, to our foes' great cost, Like thundering claps did rattle.

In majestic mien our prince rode o'er; His men soon followed after, With blow and shout put our foes to rout.

The day we crossed the water. —Old Ballad.

Wanted a Sample.

A young minister unexpectedly called upon to address a Sunday school asked, to gain time:

"Children, what shall I speak about?"

A little girl on the front seat who was in the habit of reciting at entertainments had committed to memory several declamations, so that she was always prepared for any occasion. Sympathy and interest shone in her face as she held up her hand and in a shrill voice inquired:

"What do you know best?"—Chicago News



Alize Turned Sharply.

colts?" And then, imperiously: "Don't tease me, Francis! I don't like it."

Francis staidly, hardened his face very carefully, and answered: "I am not teasing you, Alize. I did not tell you before because I was stopped."

"I thought we would have our ride just as usual today. I only knew about it myself this morning. I am going to Pietro."

"Going—to Pietro?" Alize was gasping painfully. "Francis—it is a joke—tell me it is a poor joke. Quick!" she ordered. "I won't have you play with me, torture me!"

"It is not a joke. The boy's eyes were held by a superhuman effort over the buckle of the bridle-rein lying on his knee. "There was a letter from Pietro this morning. The seigneur wishes me to go. I wish to go. I go tomorrow."

"Going tomorrow?" The girl's voice was a wall. "You—taken away from me!" Then in a flash: "I hate Pietro! He is cruel—he thinks only of himself. He wants you—but I want you too. How can I live without you, Francis?" Then softly, hurriedly, while the world reeled about the boy, sitting statue-like in his saddle: "It is just as I said. You are as much a part of my life as the air I breathe—and you and my father and Pietro say quite calmly, 'The air is to be taken away—you must do without it.' I can not. I will choke!" She pulled at her collar suddenly, as if the choking were a physical present fact.

No slightest motion, no shade of infection missed Francis; still he sat motionless, his eyes on the little brass buckle, his lips set in a line, without a word, without a look toward her. And suddenly Alize, with another quick blue glance from under her long lashes—Alize, hurt, reckless, desperate, had struck her horse a sharp blow—and she was in the road before him, galloping away.

He let her go. He sat quiet a long time. As she turned in, still galloping, at the high stone gateway of the chateau, his eyes came back again to the little shining buckle. It seemed the only thing tangible in a dream-universe of rapture and agony. Over and over he heard the words she had said—words which must mean—what? Had they meant it? Had he possibly been mistaken? No—the utter happiness which came with the memory of the soft hurried voice must mean the



Francis Was on His Knee by the Bedside.

should—she looked at her son; her courage came springing back. "They shall not take you," and her eyes flashed defiance at the world of enemies.

BECKHAM WINS IN KENTUCKY

Camden Gets Short Term For
United States Senator.

VOTE IN STATE WAS LIGHT

Governor McCreary Failed to Carry a Single District—Present Congressional Representatives Who Were Candidates For Renomination Were All Successful—Little Disorder at the Polls.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 3.—J. C. W. Beckham is Democracy's choice in Kentucky for United States senator. Johnson N. Camden is the winner for the short term nomination.

Though much interest had been aroused in the various races, there was little disorder at the polls. The vote was light.

Beckham has carried seven of the eleven districts. Governor McCreary has not carried a single district.

Beckham has majorities in the First, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth and Eleventh, while the Second, Fifth, Sixth and possibly the Ninth will go to Stanley.

The seven representatives who did have contests scored a clean sweep throughout the state and all will be candidates for election in November. Barkley carried the First district by a big majority. In the second David H. Kincheloe wins by a big vote over Henson. Kincheloe's majority is estimated at 6,850. Henson carried only one county, in the entire district, his home county giving him a majority of 230.

R. T. Thomas won his contest in the Third by a majority of 1,600 over Virgil Chapman. Chapman carried his



J. C. W. BECKHAM.
Nominated For United States Senator
For Long Term.

own home county, Simpson, by a fair majority, but Thomas lost only two counties in the district. Ben Johnson in the Fourth scored a walkaway.

Swager Sherley scored the landslide of the entire primary by counting a vote of 11,422. This is by far the largest majority ever given a candidate in a primary here.

Cantrill was an easy winner over Claude H. Thomas in the Seventh, the latter's race being a disappointment to many of his supporters. Cantrill's vote was 1,680 and that of Thomas 835. The Republican and Progressive vote in his district was very small.

Caleb Powers in the Eleventh again has proved his popularity throughout the mountains by winning an overwhelming victory over Joseph F. Bosworth. Powers carried 14 out of 15 counties, leaving Bosworth only his home county, Bell, which gave him 1,500 majority. Powers' majority for the district is estimated at not less than 7,500.

The Winners.
First District—Democrat, Alben W. Barkley, Paducah; Progressive, Max M. Hanberry, Cadiz.

Second—Democrat, David H. Kincheloe, Madisonville.

Third—Democrat, Robert Y. Thomas, Central City.

Fourth—Democrat, Ben Johnson, Bardonia; Republican, W. Sherman Ball, Hardinsburg.

Fifth—Democrat, Swager Sherley, Louisville; Progressive, Charles T. Gardner, Louisville.

Sixth—Democrat, J. Campbell Cantrill, Georgetown; Republican, J. L. Bristow, Georgetown.

Seventh—Democrat, J. T. Holtzclaw, Lancaster.

Eighth—Democrat, W. J. Fields, Olive Hill; Republican, J. G. Ireland, Olive Hill.

Tenth and Eleventh—Republican, Caleb Powers, Barbourville.

Judge Court of Appeals, Third District—Democrat, J. P. Hobson (C. J.), Elizabethtown.

VOTE BY COUNTIES.

Woodford County.—Returns from all precincts in Woodford county, Seventh Congressional district, follow: For

For Sale

I will sell privately my residence and lot on East Main street, adjoining the property of the late Jno. Donaldson—for part cash and on liberal terms. Phone 760 or call at Mrs. John Donaldson's on West Main Street.

Mrs. M. A. Francis

A. L. Gott wants all the eggs you have "got." He pays you the highest cash price.

long term, Democrats, Beckham, 610; Stanley, 434; McCreary, 154.

Anderson County.—Returns from all precincts in Anderson county follow: For senator, long term, Beckham, 351; Stanley, 450; McCreary, 252. Short term, Camden, 417; Smith, 149; Young, 300. Willson, Rep., for senator carried the county by a small majority. Bullitt carried the county for the short term on the Republican ticket. For appellate judge, Hurt, Dem., 300; Hobson, Dem., 550.

Nelson County.—Returns from all precincts in Nelson county, Fourth Congressional district, follow: For senator, long term, Democrats, Beckham, 1,068; Stanley, 1,148; McCreary, 51. Republicans: Ernst, 100; Willson, 90; McLaughlin, 20. Progressives: Jolly, 40; Vance, 50. Short term, Democrats, Camden, 462; Smith, 591; Young, 355. Republicans: Bullitt, 125; Fitzpatrick, 75. For congress, Ben Johnson, Dem., 1,829; John W. Boyd, Dem., 289. For appellate judge, J. P. Hobson, Dem., 877; Rollin Hurt, Dem., 726.

Hancock County.—Returns from all precincts in Hancock county, Second Congressional district, follow: For senator, long term, Democrats, Beckham, 204; Stanley, 306; McCreary, 11; Republicans, Ernst, 79; Willson, 40; McLaughlin, 21; Progressives, Jolly, 19; Vance, 42. Short term, Democrats, Camden, 202; Smith, 90; Young, 141; Republicans, Bullitt, 80; Fitzpatrick, 12. For congress, Kincheloe, 412; Henson, 71. Democrats.

Greene County.—Returns from all precincts in Greene county, Ninth Congressional district: For senator, Democrats, Beckham, 341; Stanley, 79; McCreary, 38; Republicans, Ernst, 400; Willson, 75; McLaughlin, 8. Short term, Democrats, Camden, 310; Smith, 10; Young, 40; Republicans, Bullitt, 300; Fitzpatrick, 100. For congress, W. J. Fields, Democrat, 375; George Osborn, Republican, 350.

Lewis County.—Returns from Lewis county, Ninth Congressional district: Democrats, Beckham, 298; Stanley, 124; McCreary, 25; Republicans, Ernst, 381; Willson, 342. Short term, Republicans, Bullitt, 191; Fitzpatrick, 154. For congress, Field, 229; Ireland, 401.

Shelby County.—Returns from every precinct in Shelby county give Stanley, 1,106 Beckham, 1,087; McCreary, 148. Short term, Camden, 1,192; Young, 830; Smith, 170. Appellate judge, Hurt, 1,185; Hobson, 917.

Scott County.—Returns from all precincts in Scott county, For senator, long term, Beckham, 1,329; Stanley, 729; McCreary, 300. Short term for congress, Cantrill, 1,680; Thomas, 835.

Elliott County.—Returns give: For senator, long term, Democrats, Beckham, 498; Stanley, 153; McCreary, 282; Republicans, Ernst, 100; Willson, 75. Short term, Democrats, Camden, 604; Young, 12; Republicans, 25; Bullitt, 40. For congress, W. J. Fields, Democrat, 781; Thomas, Democrat, 481.

Henry County.—Returns from all precincts in Henry county, Seventeenth Congressional district: Senator, long term, Beckham's majority over Stanley, 400; McCreary vote less than 150. Short term, Camden's majority over Young, 300. Smith got 15 votes for congress. Cantrill's majority over Thomas, 1,269.

Lane County.—Returns from all precincts in Lane county, Fourth Congressional district: For senator, long term, Beckham, 728; Stanley, 401; McCreary, 43; short term, Camden, 53; Smith, 1,033. For congress, Benjamin Johnson, Democrat, 792; John W. Boyd, Republican, 411; Progressives, Jolly, 10; Vance, 14. Short term, Democrats, Camden, 1,054; Smith, 19; Young, 42; Republicans, Bullitt, 81; Fitzpatrick, 4. For congress, Cantrill, Democrat, 781; Thomas, Democrat, 481.

Marshall County.—Complete returns from every precinct in Marshall county give Beckham for senator, long term, 733; Stanley, 301; McCreary, 43; short term, Camden, 253; Young, 182; Smith, 155. For congress, Barkley, 714; Scott, 99; Willson, 54; Swan, 24.

Knox County.—Returns from the Eleventh Congressional district: For senator, long term, Democrats, Beckham, 295; Stanley, 92; McCreary, 38; Republicans, Ernst, 293; Willson, 207. Short term, Camden, 144; Smith, 10; Young, 24. For congress, Powers, 665; Bosworth, 264.

Fleming County.—Returns from all precincts in Fleming county, Ninth Congressional district: For senator, long term, Beckham, 345; Stanley, 885; McCreary, 95; short term, Camden, 880; Smith, 1,056; Mackey, 2; 415; Gardner, 1,056; Heck, 153.

Webster County.—Returns from all precincts in Webster county, Second Congressional district: For senator, long term, Beckham, 501; Stanley, 1,582; McCreary, 41; short term, Camden, 685; Smith, 254; Young, 632. For congress, Kincheloe, 1,320; Henson, 164.

Jessamine County.—Returns follow: For senator, long term, Democrats, Beckham, 374; Stanley, 295; McCreary, 241; Republicans, Ernst, 45; Willson, 87; McLaughlin, 35; Progressives, Jolly, 8; Vance, 9. Short term, Democrats, Camden, 275; Smith, 12; Young, 369; Republicans, Bullitt, 82; Fitzpatrick, 13. For congress, J. P. Holtzclaw, Progressive, 10; Warren A. Jones, Progressive, 1.

Grayson County.—Returns are: For senator, long term, Beckham, 581; Stanley, 535; McCreary, 87; short

term, Camden, 147; Smith, 385; Young, 315. For congress, Johnson, 635; Boyd, 216.

Boyle County.—Boyle county gives Beckham, 1,100; Stanley, 453; McCreary, 137. Big majority for Camden. Ernst certain over Willson.

Christian County.—Returns are: For long term Democratic senatorship, McCreary, 90; Stanley, 1,326; Beckham, 788; short term, Smith, 282; Young, 549; Camden, 484. Kincheloe, 1,547; Clark, Republican, had no opposition. Republican figures give Willson a majority of at least 1,000 for long term senatorship and Bullitt has a majority of about 500 for short term.

Metcalfe County.—Returns show: For senator, long term, Democrats, Beckham, 442; Stanley, 172; McCreary, 34; Republicans, Ernst, 26; Willson, 183. Short term, Democrats, Camden, 228; Smith, 38; Young, 87; Republicans, Bullitt, 125; Fitzpatrick, 31. For congress, Thomas, Dem., 391; J. V. Chapman, Dem., 221. Appellate judge, Hurt, Dem., 581; Hobson, Dem., 59.

Powell County.—Returns from Powell county, Seventh Congressional district, follow: For senator, long term,

term, Camden, 147; Smith, 385; Young, 315. For congress, Johnson, 635; Boyd, 216.

Madison County.—Madison county, Eighth Congressional district, gives for senator, long term, Democrats, Beckham, 344; Stanley, 218; McCreary, 1,352; Republicans, Ernst, 212; Willson, 287; McLaughlin, 0; Progressives, Jolly, 33; Vance, 7. Short term, Democrats, Camden, 832; Smith, 72; Young, 626; Republicans, Bullitt, 426; Fitzpatrick, 70. Lightest vote ever known in both parties cast.

McLean County.—The votes of all precincts in this county, Second Congressional district, follow: For senator, long term, Beckham, 289; Stanley, 814; McCreary, 50; short term, Camden carries the county five to one. For congress, Democrats, D. H. Kincheloe, 983; J. W. Henson, 146. Ernst carried the county about five to one.

Todd County.—The vote on the full term senatorial race was: Stanley, 582; Beckham, 872; McCreary, 64. For congress, Chapman, 821; Thomas, 754. For senator, short term, Young, 230; Camden, 184; Smith, 181.

Union County.—Returns from all precincts in this county, Second Congressional district, follow: For senator, long term, Democrats, Beckham, 496; Stanley, 1,722; McCreary, 22; short term, Camden, 481; Smith, 281; Young, 490. For congress, Democrats, J. W. Henson, 1,035; Kincheloe, 1,171. Practically no votes were cast in Republican and Progressive primaries.

Warren County.—Returns from Warren county, Third Congressional district: Long term, senator, Beckham, 1,197; Stanley, 1,146; McCreary, 100. Short term, Camden, 306; Smith, 187; Young, 423. For congress, Thomas, 1,199; Chapman, 754.

Mason County.—Returns from Mason county, Ninth Congressional district: For senator, long term, Democrats, Beckham, 592; Stanley, 804; Republicans, Ernst, 366; Willson, 53; Progressives, Jolly, 27; Vance, 17. Short term, Democrats, Camden, 874; Smith, 35; Young, 246; Republicans, Bullitt, 293; Fitzpatrick, 56. For congress, Fields, Dem., 571; Ireland, Rep., 290.

Allen County.—Returns from Allen county are: For senator, long term, Democrats, Beckham, 764; Stanley, 214; McCreary, 34; Republicans, Ernst, 177; Willson, 126; McLaughlin, 6; Progressives, Jolly, 12; Vance, 4. Short term, Democrats, Camden, 220; Smith, 125; Young, 103; Republicans, Bullitt, 187; Fitzpatrick, 27. For congress, Thomas, 607; Chapman, 453.

Crittenden County.—For senator, long term, Democrats, Beckham, 165; Stanley, 127; McCreary, 31; Republicans, Ernst, 14; Willson, 380; McLaughlin, 4; Progressives, Jolly, 2; Vance, 1. Short term, Democrats, Camden, 146; Smith, 61; Young, 45; Republicans, Bullitt, 214; Fitzpatrick, 17. For congress, Barkley, 226; Scott, Dem., 13.

Robertson County.—For senator, long term, Beckham, 179; Stanley, 78; McCreary, 65; short term, Camden, 287; Smith, 2; Young, 14. For congress, Fields, Dem., 257. H. J. Ireland was nominated for congress.

Mercer County.—This county gives Beckham 129 over Stanley, while McCreary received only about 100 votes. Officers failed to give votes of other candidates, but it is known Camden carries the county overwhelmingly. Out of a vote of 1,300 Republicans polled only about 175, Willson defeating Ernst three to one. Helm, Dem., was nominated for congress.

Cumberland County.—Returns give Stanley, 228; Beckham, 142; McCreary, 13. For appellate judge Hurt received 328 and Hobson 10.

Cerro County.—The primary vote follows: For senator, Democrat, long term, Beckham, 570; Stanley, 307; McCreary, 262; short term, Camden, 508; Smith, 88; Young, 215. In the Republican contest Ernst was given a substantial majority.

Montgomery County.—Only about 12,000 votes were polled in Montgomery county; Beckham, 630; Stanley, 420; McCreary, 115. For congress, Fields, 570; Haley, 40; Hanev, 375; Young, 100; Perry, 15. In the Republican contest only about 325 votes were polled. Ernst carrying the county for senator by over 200 and Ireland for congressman by the same vote. Camden for the short term defeated Young and Smith by about 500 votes.

Pendleton County.—Returns from all precincts in this county follow: For senator, Democrats, Beckham, 345; Stanley, 555; McCreary, 53; Republicans, Ernst, 225; Willson, 25; McLaughlin, 4; Progressives, Jolly, 2; Vance, 3. Short term, Democrats, Camden, 700; Smith, 10; Young, 200; Republicans, Bullitt, 3; Fitzpatrick, 5; Nicholas, 4.

Ballard County.—Returns from Ballard county give: For senator, long term, Beckham, 444; Stanley, 752; McCreary, 114; short term, Camden, 149; Smith, 233; Young, 224. The Republican vote was light. Ernst has carried the county.

Lawrence County.—Returns from Lawrence county, Ninth Congressional district, show: For senator, long term, Democrats, Beckham, 261; Stanley, 137; McCreary, 413; Republicans, Ernst, 115; Willson, 78; McLaughlin, 0. Short term: Democrats, Camden, 373; Smith, 24; Young, 126; Republicans, Bullitt, 84; Fitzpatrick, 110. For congress, Fields, Dem., 499; Roe Young, Rep., 199.

Trigg County.—Returns from Trigg county: First Congressional district, follow: For senator, long term, Democrats, Beckham, 326; Stanley, 287; McCreary, 137; Republicans, Ernst, 70; Willson, 450; McLaughlin, 9. Short term, Democrats, Camden, 364; Smith, 103; Young, 110; Republicans, Bullitt, 203; Fitzpatrick, 40. For congress, Democrats: Barkley, 531; Williams, 16; Scott, 41; Swann, 11.

Gallatin County.—Returns give Beckham, 256; Stanley, 236; McCreary, 42.

Johnson N. Camden.
Nominated For United States Senator
For Unexpired Term.

Beckham, 315; Stanley, 53; McCreary, 67; short term, Camden, 251; Smith, 21; Young, 59. For congress, Cantrill, 271; Thomas, 189.

Lincoln County.—The total vote received by each candidate for the long term was as follows: Beckham, 808; McCreary, 617; Stanley, 204; for the short term Camden received a decided majority, with Young second. In the Republican primary Willson swept the county.

Bourbon County.—Returns from Bourbon county, Seventh Congressional district, follow: For senator, long term, Democrats, Beckham, 1,295; McCreary, 242; Stanley, 548; Republicans, Ernst, 653; Willson, 83; McLaughlin, 32; Progressives, Jolly, 2; Vance, 1. Short term, Camden, 1,382; Smith, 47; Young, 78; Bullitt, 287; Fitzpatrick, 16. For congress, Democrats, J. Campbell, 832; Claude M. Thomas, 1,278.

Owen County.—In Owen county the vote is as follows: For senator, long term, Beckham, 897; Stanley, 804; McCreary, 264. Short term, Camden, 527; Smith, 97; Young, 440. For congress, Cantrill, 1,530; Thomas, 440. Ernst will carry the county.

Pulaski County.—Returns from Pulaski county, Eleventh Congressional district, follow: For senator, long term, Democrats, Beckham, 446; Stanley, 66; McCreary, 55; Republicans, Ernst, 250; Willson, 600. Short term, Democrats, Camden, 273; Smith, 27; Young, 77. For congress, Powers, 600 majority over Bosworth. For appellate judge, Hurt, 26; Hobson, 140.

Breckinridge County.—Returns from Breckinridge county, Fourth Congressional district, give for senator, long term, Beckham, estimated majority 260; short term, Young, about 50 majority. For congress, Bell, Republican, estimated majority of 800. The Republicans nominated Willson for senator by a majority of 400.

Daviess County.—Returns from all precincts in Daviess county, Second Congressional district, follow: For senator, long term, Democrats, Beckham, 1,500; McCreary, 189; McCreary, 91; Republicans, Ernst, 161; Willson, 103; McLaughlin, 39; Progressives, Jolly, 11; Vance, 24. Short term, Democrats, Camden, 1,709; Smith, 403; Young, 572; Republicans, Bullitt, 167; Fitzpatrick, 48. For congress, Democrats, Henson, 907; Kincheloe, 2,435.

Bracken County.—The result of the primary election follows: For senator, long term, Democrats, Beckham, 253; Stanley, 87; Stanley, 529; short term, Camden, 451; Young, 168; Smith, 30. In the Republican field Ernst was given 185 to Willson's 68. The Democrats nominated Field for congressman, giving him a plurality of 210. The Republicans nominated Ireland, giving him 185 to Osborne's 47.

Laurel County.—Returns give Beckham 135 majority over Stanley. Camden carried the county for the short term. Ernst and Bullitt both carry the county. Powers' majority over Bosworth for congressman was 800.

Caldwell County.—Returns from all precincts in this county: For senator, Democrats, long term, Beckham, 361; Stanley, 280; McCreary, 124; Republicans, Ernst, 48; Willson, 240; McLaughlin, 25. Short term, Democrats, Camden, 340; Smith, 65; Young, 172. For congress, Barkley, 375; Scott, 117.

For Sale

Hampshire Down Rams. I have for sale registered Hampshire Down Lamb Rams. Oct. 1.

A. R. Burnam

The residence of Mrs. Garrett Bell, near headquarters in Nicholas county was struck by lightning and burned. The loss is \$3,000 covered partly by insurance.

T. C. O'NEIL
City Collector.

Madison County.—Madison county, Eighth Congressional district, gives for senator, long term, Democrats, Beckham, 344; Stanley, 218; McCreary, 1,352; Republicans, Ernst, 212; Willson, 287; McLaughlin, 0; Progressives, Jolly, 33; Vance, 7. Short term, Democrats, Camden, 832; Smith, 72; Young, 626; Republicans, Bullitt, 426; Fitzpatrick, 70. Lightest vote ever known in both parties cast.

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